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C.S.

Dictionary

*Census
Recensement*

Canada 1986

Reference







Statistics
Canada Statistique
Canada

Census
Recensement
Canada 1986

Reference

Dictionary

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1986 CENSUS DICTIONARY

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INTRODUCTION

The 1986 Census Dictionary is one of several general reference products offered to users of 1986 Census data. Its goal is mainly to help users understand and correctly interpret the data.

The dictionary provides the definitions of the various concepts related to the universes, the variables and geographic dimensions of the 1986 Census data base. In addition, this product provides details concerning the availability of data from earlier censuses, classifications or response categories for each concept and, in many cases, notes on the historical comparability of data or of certain concepts. Further details are provided to indicate the population, or subpopulation, for which a particular variable is available.

In comparison to its 1981 counterpart, the 1986 Census Dictionary features a number of enhancements. Among these is a more detailed index printed on coloured pages which will facilitate use of this product. Also, more extensive use of figures is made to illustrate complex or detailed concepts. It is hoped that these and other enhancements will assist in reaching the goals outlined earlier.

Changes in Census Content Since the 1981 Census

Since the Census of Canada takes place only once every five years, it is important that the questions asked reflect the changing socio-economic situation of the population and, particularly, the evolving needs of data users.

In general, the content of the 1986 Census is quite close to that of the 1981 Census, which will facilitate comparisons. Nevertheless, a number of 1981 Census questions have not been repeated in 1986; a few new questions have been added. In certain other questions, wording changes have been made or processing changes were implemented. These changes were made to reflect data users' evolving needs as identified in the user consultation process which preceded the design of the questionnaire.

Major changes may be summarized as follows:

Additions

- aboriginal population
- disability
- major field of study

Deletions

- fertility (number of children born to women 15 years of age and over)
- religion
- age at first marriage
- bathrooms
- school attendance
- condition of dwelling
- length of occupancy
- principal water heating fuel

Other changes affecting individual variables on the data base will be noted in this publication along with the relevant definitions.

How to Use this Document

The key to using this document is mainly the index at the end of the document on coloured pages. The index provides a cross-reference of commonly used census terminology and where possible, synonyms. In some cases, the user is referred to two or three definitions in order to obtain all details pertaining to a specific variable.

As its 1981 counterpart, the 1986 Census Dictionary is organized alphabetically by universe for the four major universes of the census:

- (a) the population universe which includes definitions of concepts related to individuals. In broad terms this universe includes demographic, ethno-cultural, language, schooling, income and labour force characteristics or variables;
- (b) the families universe which includes all variables related to census families and economic families;
- (c) the households universe which includes all variables relating to households and the characteristics of the population in households; and
- (d) the dwellings universe which regroups all variables and subuniverses related to the characteristics of dwellings.

In addition to the sections on the above universes, a fifth major section of the dictionary provides definitions of terms related to the geographic parameters of the data. Included in this section are the definitions of all standard geostatistical areas as well as some of the terms used for non-standard geography.

The dictionary contains several appendices providing additional detailed information for particular concepts which was too extensive to include within the confines of the definitions or remarks.

Within the major sections described, most of the concepts are organized as shown on the next page.

NAME OF THE CONCEPT

(basic definition)

Censuses: shows the census years in which the concept was used or for which the variable is available and, where applicable, the sample size adopted for each individual census.

E.g., 1986 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: shows the coverage of the concepts, i.e. the population or subpopulation for which a particular variable is available.

E.g., population 15 years of age and over excluding institutional residents.

Responses: shows the classifications or response categories (from the census questionnaire) for the concept.

E.g., male
female

Where the classification is too detailed to be shown here, the user is referred to an appendix.

Remarks: provides the user with any additional information required to effectively use the data for certain variables, in the form of cautionary notes or notes on historical comparability.

E.g., "Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" or ancestral origin of the population and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality."

Thus, with this structure in mind, a user may easily and rapidly locate information on a specific topic, either by referring to the index or, if the universe is known, by following the alphabetic arrangement of the definitions.

Other Sources for Definitions of Census Terms

Definitions will also be included in most data publications, but generally not in as much detail as provided in this product.

Users wishing to review definitions from earlier censuses may refer to the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms (Catalogue No. 12-540), to the 1981 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 99-901) or to other printed reports from relevant census years.

For More Information

For more information on other products and services from the 1986 Census, users may contact their nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. A complete list of telephone numbers and addresses appears on the last coloured pages of this document.

- 1 -

POPULATION

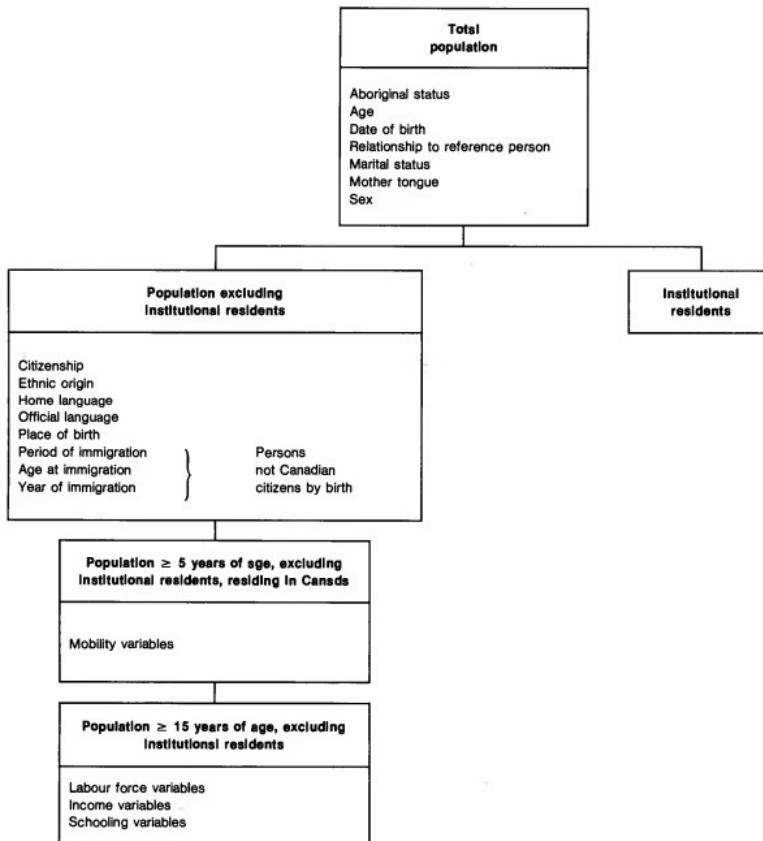
Introduction

The population universe includes all variables which relate to the characteristics of individuals such as demographic characteristics, mobility, ethno-cultural characteristics, language, schooling, income and labour force characteristics.

Some variables within this universe are collected for all persons; others are collected for only a subset of the complete universe. For example, mobility variables apply only to the population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, while income and labour force variables apply to the population 15 years of age and over. Figure 1, on the following page, illustrates the subuniverses for which specific variables are available.

Several changes have been made in the population universe since the 1981 Census of Canada. First, a number of questions which were asked on the 1981 Census questionnaire were not asked in 1986. As a result, 1986 data on the following variables are not available: age at first marriage, date of first marriage, fertility, religion, school attendance and school attendance level. On the other hand, three new questions relating to aboriginal persons, disability and major field of study have been added. The question on disability on the 1986 Census questionnaire has been designed as a screening question to locate Canadians reporting a disability or handicap. Information on disabled persons is gathered through a separate post-censal survey. A number of other changes have been made to other variables which were available in previous censuses and are again available in 1986. These changes will be explained in the context of specific definitions. One example is the ethnic origin question where the mark box "Black" has been added, and the number of write-in space responses increased from one to three.

Figure 1. Population Universe and Subuniverses



ABORIGINAL POPULATION

Refers to persons who consider themselves to be aboriginal persons or native Indians of North America, that is, Inuit, status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, or Métis.

Censuses: 1986

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Non-aboriginal person, Inuit, Status or registered Indian, Non-status Indian, Métis, Aboriginal not specified and Multiple aboriginal responses, e.g., non-status Indian and Métis. The "Non-aboriginal" category refers to persons who do not consider themselves to be aboriginal persons or native Indians of North America. The "Aboriginal not specified" is a derived category that applies only to aboriginal institutional residents for whom the specific aboriginal category could not be determined.

Remarks: The 1986 Census determines who are aboriginal persons by a new question that emphasizes the concept of self-perception: "Do you consider yourself an aboriginal person or a native Indian of North America, that is, Inuit, North American Indian or Métis?". In the 1981 Census, aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. The 1986 Census question on aboriginal persons allows, for example, a person who is Irish by birth but status Indian on account of marriage to consider him/herself as a registered Indian in the aboriginal persons question, but to report only Irish to the ethnic origin question.

AGE

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, June 3, 1986). This variable is derived from date of birth.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Range of values: Single years, 0-121.

Remarks: For more information, see DATE OF BIRTH.

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

Refers to the age at which the respondent first immigrated to Canada.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Persons, excluding institutional residents, who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Responses: Single ages from 0-121.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based on (i) Date of birth, a direct variable collected on a 100% basis, (ii) Year of immigration, a direct variable collected on a 1/5 sample basis, and (iii) an estimated month of immigration.

Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first received landed immigrant status. It should be noted that the 1986 and 1981 questions address a slightly more restricted population (persons not Canadian citizens by birth) than the 1971 population (all persons born outside Canada). Due to processing restrictions, earlier censuses had only pre-defined periods of immigration which made it impossible to calculate age at immigration.

CENSUS DIVISION OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual census division of residence on June 1, 1981, five years prior to Census Day. For a definition of Census Division, refer to the section on Geography. This concept applies only to the mobility status subuniverse (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OR CENSUS AGGLOMERATION OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the CMA or CA in which a person usually resided on June 1, 1981, five years prior to Census Day. For a definition of CMA or CA, refer to the section on Geography. This concept applies only to the mobility status subuniverse (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

CENSUS SUBDIVISION OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual municipality (CSD) of residence on June 1, 1981, five years prior to Census Day. For a definition of CSD, refer to the section on Geography. This concept applies only to the mobility status subuniverse (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

CITIZENSHIP

Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to indicate this fact.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Canada by birth; Canada by naturalization; Same as country of birth (other than Canada); Other.

Remarks: Canadian citizens were asked to distinguish between Canadian citizenship by birth and Canadian citizenship by naturalization. This distinction is required to identify the immigrant universe. Persons who were born outside Canada and who are Canadian citizens by birth were requested to report "Canadian by birth".

In some census outputs, only single citizenship responses are shown. Persons are classified as follows:

- (i) "Canadian" if they report "Canadian by birth" or "Canadian by naturalization";
- (ii) "Canadian" if they report "Canadian by birth" or "Canadian by naturalization" and one or both of "Country of birth (other than Canada)" and "Other";
- (iii) "Country of birth (other than Canada)" if they report both "Country of birth (other than Canada)" and "Other";
- (iv) "Other" if they report only "Other".

In 1971, the respondent was asked to indicate his/her country of citizenship and specific countries were coded. In 1981 and 1986, this coding operation was eliminated. Citizenship data for specific countries are available by cross-classifying place of birth and citizenship.

Data on multiple citizenships are available upon special request, subject to confidentiality constraints.

CLASS OF WORKER (DERIVED)

This variable classifies persons who reported a job into those who (i) worked mainly for someone else for wages, salaries, commission or payment in kind, (ii) worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member, (iii) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help. The job reported was that in the week prior to enumeration if employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985 if not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1985.

Responses: Paid workers (wage and salary earners);
Unpaid family workers (worked without pay for a relative in a family business or farm);
Self-employed without paid help (own account);
Self-employed with paid help (employers).

Remarks: Paid Workers (Wage and Salary Earners)

In the 1986 Census publications and other products, the term "paid workers" normally refers to employees and self-employed persons in incorporated companies. Employees include persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1985 and indicated that, in the job reported, they were working mainly for wages, salaries, tips, or commissions. Also included are persons who worked for a piece-rate; those who worked for payment "in kind" in non-family enterprises, such as members of a religious order, etc., who received free room and board or other supplies in lieu of cash; salespersons on commission working for only one company and not maintaining an office or staff; and those who worked for various private households at such jobs as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc.

It should be noted that most 1986 publications and tabulations will provide data for those paid workers who were in the labour force during the week prior to enumeration, rather than for the total group of paid workers who had worked since January 1, 1985, although all data are available. Data for paid workers may not be strictly comparable between 1971, 1981 and 1986. For example, newspaper carriers were considered as paid workers in 1971 but as self-employed in 1981 and 1986. See also "Unpaid Family Workers".

Unpaid Family Workers (Worked Without Pay for a Relative in a Family Business or Farm)

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1985, for whom the job reported consisted mainly of work without regular money wages for a relative who was a member of the same household, at tasks contributing to the operation of the business or farm owned or operated by the relative.

While 1986 and 1981 Census data are directly comparable for this variable, the data between 1971 and 1981 may not be strictly comparable because of small changes in definitions. Females who were unpaid family workers, worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours of unpaid work a week, were excluded from the labour force according to 1971 definitions. These persons are included in the employed labour force in 1981 and in 1986. Due to changes in tax laws and census procedures, some persons formerly identified as unpaid family workers may now be classified as paid workers. The tax changes permitted for the first time, in the 1980 taxation year, the deduction of a spouse's wages as expenses. This may have resulted in some changes in status from unpaid family workers to paid workers. As well, census editing of this category was more stringent in 1981.

Self-employed Without Paid Help (Own account) and Self-employed With Paid Help (Employers)

Includes persons 15 years of age and over who worked since January 1, 1985 and for whom the job reported consisted mainly of self-employment. In 1971, 1981 and 1986 Census tabulations, the term "self-employed" normally excludes self-employed in incorporated companies. Respondents were to indicate "self-employed with paid help" or "self-employed without paid help" as appropriate and to indicate whether their business or farm was incorporated.

Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, alone or in a partnership. This includes operating a farm whether the land is rented or owned, working on a free-lance or contract basis to do a job (e.g., architects, private duty nurses) and providing meals and/or rooms and/or day care services in own home for boarders, roomers or neighbours' children. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and delivering products such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes, soap products, etc., and fishing with own equipment or with equipment in which the person had a share.

It should be noted that the tax changes mentioned earlier may have changed the status of some self-employed persons from "without paid help" to "with paid help" if they decided to pay wages to their spouses.

Some persons who are considered as paid workers in the census are considered as self-employed without a business (and therefore without paid help) in the Labour Force Survey. These are persons working for various private households at such jobs as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc. Coverage differences noted in the LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY definition should be kept in mind when comparing census and survey data.

Note: See the 1981 Census Dictionary for the differences between 1971 and 1981.

CLASS OF WORKER (DIRECT)

Remarks: See CLASS OF WORKER (DERIVED). The direct variable differs only in that self-employed persons whose farms or businesses were incorporated have not been changed to paid workers. Self-employed persons in incorporated companies in 1971 and 1981 Census publications are normally included in the paid worker category to permit comparisons with surveys of establishments and the System of National Accounts. However, for some types of analyses, the categories obtained from the direct variable may be more appropriate. In 1986 Census publications, self-employed persons whose farms or businesses were incorporated are shown separately.

DATE OF BIRTH

Refers to the day, month and year of birth, collected for the purpose of determining the person's age as of the census reference date. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: January 1, 1865 to June 2, 1986.

Remarks: Since the 1981 and 1986 Census reference date is June 3, the age of persons born in June was determined by taking into account whether they were born on June 1 or 2 on the one hand, or on June 3 to 30 on the other hand. For other months, the day was disregarded in computing age.

* In 1976 and 1971, the question on date of birth was answered in groups of months: January-May, June-December.

** In 1966 and 1961, respondents were asked to state their AGE in completed years as of their last birthday before the census date. In 1961, published data for single years of age were graduated (or smoothed) within each five-year age group to counteract the tendency towards "heaping" at certain specific ages. In 1971 (as in 1966) this was not done, and the published tables represent the data as reported.

DISABILITY

Refers to the limitation in the kind or amount of a person's activity because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: (a) Limited at home, school or work or in other activities:

At home only

At school or work only

In other activities only

At home and at school or work

At home and in other activities

At school or work and in other activities

At home, school or work and in other activities

Not limited at home, school or work or in other activities.

(b) Total

No long-term disability or handicap

Some long-term disability or handicap.

Remarks: This is a two-part question, the first of which asks for an indication if the person is limited, even to a minor degree, in activities at home, at school or work or in other activities. The second part asks if the person has any long-term disabilities or handicaps. A long-term condition or health problem is one that has lasted or is expected to last six or more months. This period of time is measured from the time the condition or problem began. The instruction for this question states that the question should be answered by the adult to whom the information refers; the answer for persons less than 15 years of age is provided by the parent or guardian.

The disability question was added to the census to provide a sample frame to enable the conduct of the postcensal Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). This survey addresses issues relating to the nature of the disabilities and their impact on such matters as employment, education, transportation, housing and leisure activities of disabled persons. The results from HALS will be merged with the census data to provide a data base for the disabled population. Since the survey provides a better identification of the disabled population than the census alone, the primary source of disability data for publications and other planned products will be the HALS data base. However, tabulations of census data from the census disability question will be available on a special request basis.

EMPLOYED

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to June 3, 1986:

- (a) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Remarks: The Employed includes all persons working for wages and salary, all persons working in their own business, farm or profession, and all persons working without pay in a family farm or business during the reference week, as well as persons who were absent from their job or business because of illness, labour dispute at their place of work, vacation, etc.

Work for wages or salary included work for wages, salaries, piece-rates, tips, commissions, "payment in kind", service as a member of a religious order, active duty in the Armed Forces, and casual work for pay such as baby-sitting, cleaning, etc.

Work in own farm, business or professional practice included time spent in the operation or setting up of such enterprises, whether or not goods were sold or services were rendered and whether or not profit was made; freelance work done for profit; selling and distributing of goods by direct distributors; as well as fishing, hunting and trapping, whether for profit or for maintenance of their family.

Persons who contributed to the operation of a family farm or business owned or operated by a relative who was a member of the same household are included in the Employed as unpaid family workers.

In addition to the inclusion of persons absent from their jobs or businesses because they were ill, on vacation or on strike or locked out, the other reasons mentioned in the Guide to the census questionnaire included maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, and, if paid, training courses.

For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY and Figure 6 on page 38.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belong.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: See Figures 2, 3, 4 on pages 14 to 17 for response categories (single origins), and for a comparison of 1986, 1981 and 1971 origins, see Appendix A.

Remarks: Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" or ancestral origin of the population and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups, such as Inuit, North American Indian, Métis, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Chinese, Japanese, East Indian (from the subcontinent of India), Dutch, English, French, etc.

If applicable, a guide to the respondent's ethnic origin may be the language used by the respondent or the respondent's ancestors. However, in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, the respondent was directed to report the specific ethnic group, for example, Haitian rather than French; Austrian rather than German.

The 1986 question was changed slightly from that asked in the 1981 Census. In 1981, respondents were asked, "To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?". The phrase "on first coming to this continent" was removed from the 1986 question.

A new mark-in box for "Black" was added to the 1986 questionnaire. In previous censuses respondents wrote "Black" in the space provided. Also in 1986, the ordering of the mark-ins was altered to more accurately reflect the changing relative size of Canada's ethnic population.

In 1986, respondents with aboriginal origins were to indicate that they were either North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. Tribal and band origins are captured as Other Aboriginal. In 1981, respondents with aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. Other aboriginal origins, such as tribal and band origins, were captured as Amerindian, n.o.s., n.e.s. in 1981.

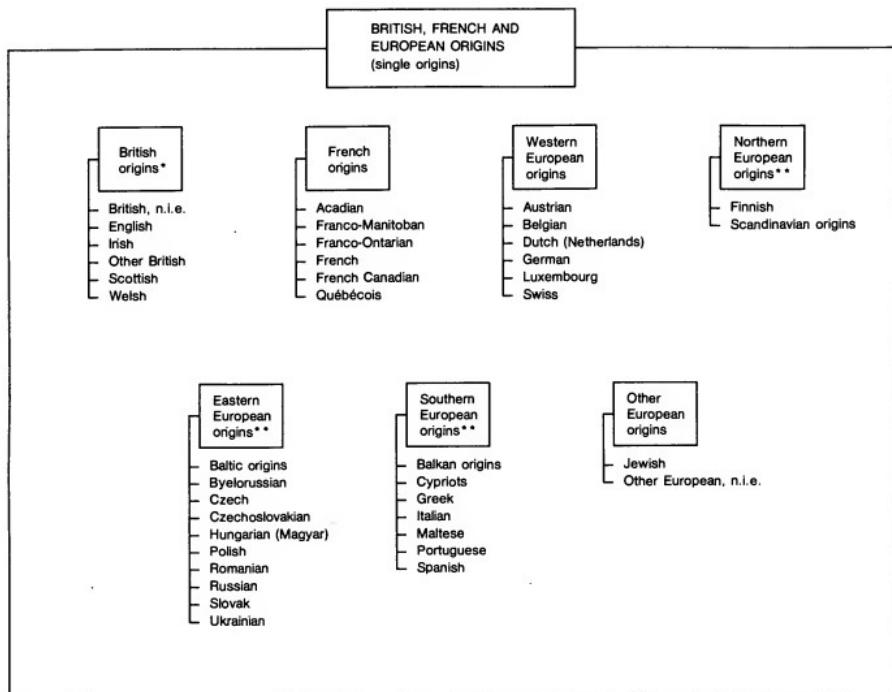
It should be noted that prior to the 1981 Census, only the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported. If multiple ethnic origins were reported, only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. In 1981, this restriction was removed, allowing for multiple ethnic origins. One write-in was provided on the 1981 questionnaire, in addition to the mark boxes.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allows respondents to write in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark boxes. This increases the number of multiple response possibilities.

It should be noted that the ethnic categories of Balkan, Baltic, Indo-Chinese and Scandinavian contain the same ethnic groups in 1981 and 1986 for comparability. Users should observe the changes between the 1981 African ethnic category and the 1986 Black ethnic category.

Not all available multiple ethnic origins will be published. The unpublished data will be available upon special request, subject to confidentiality and data quality constraints.

Figure 2. British, French and European Origins (Single Origins)



Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

* It should be noted that the British Only multiple responses included in the 1981 British single origins are, in 1986, listed as a multiple ethnic response.

**For a more detailed breakdown of this category, refer to Figures 2A, 2B and 2C.

Figure 2A

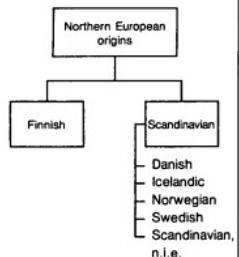


Figure 2B

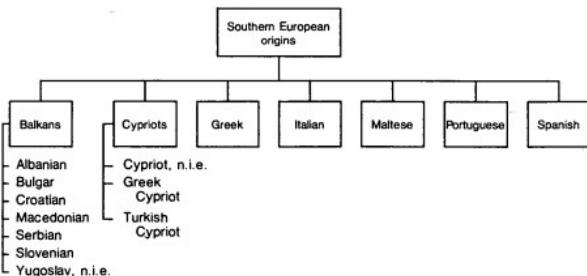
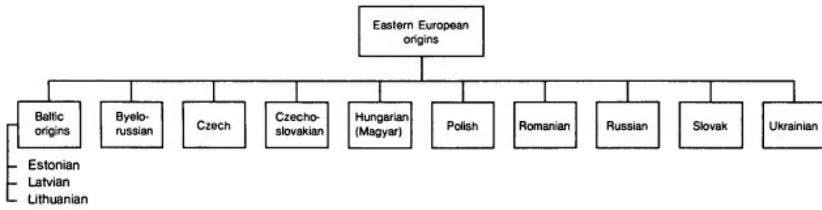


Figure 2C



Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

Figure 3. Asian, African and Pacific Islands Origins (Single Origins)

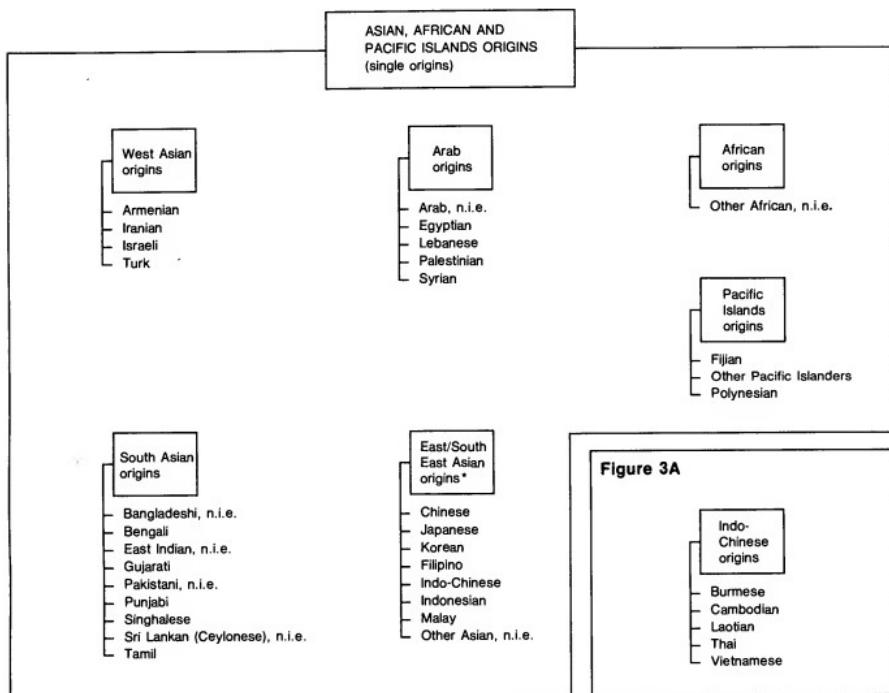
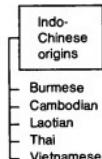


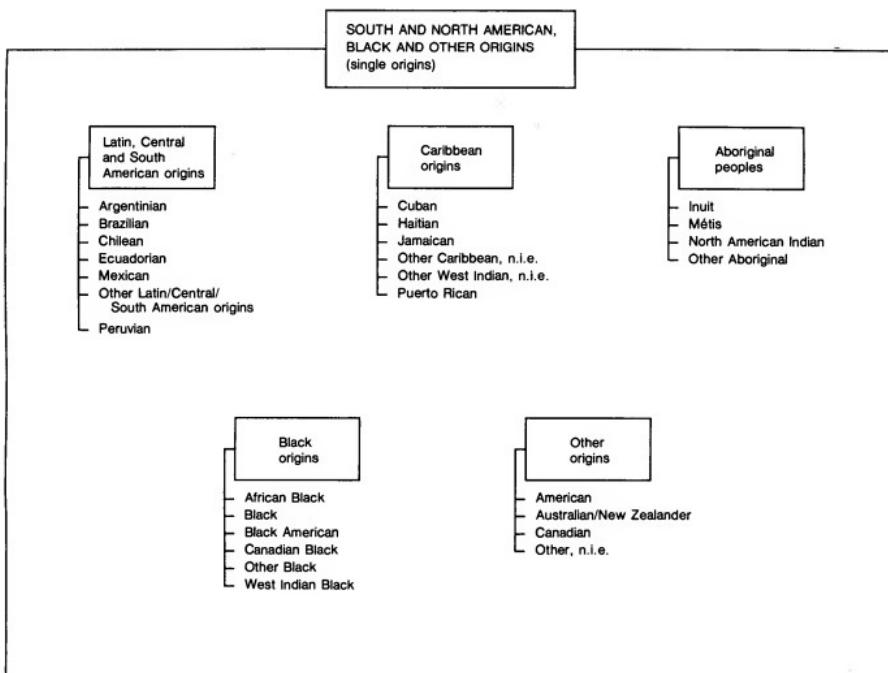
Figure 3A



Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

*For more details, see Figure 3A.

Figure 4. South and North American, Black and Other Origins (Single Origins)



Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE

Derived by deleting from the total labour force those unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who have never worked or who have worked only prior to January 1, 1985.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1985.

Remarks: In 1971, since no question was asked on "new job to start", only those persons looking for work in the week prior to enumeration who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1970 were deleted. In 1981 and 1986, that portion of the Unemployed who did not look for work in the past four weeks but who indicated they had a new job to start in four weeks or less and who had never worked or had worked only prior to January 1, 1980 or January 1, 1985 respectively are also deleted. Similar data are not tabulated regularly by the Labour Force Survey as the universe for whom occupation and industry data are collected in that survey includes all persons who had worked in the past five years. For information on the comparability of labour force activity with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix C. See also Figure 6 on page 38.

* See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

FARM OPERATOR

Refers to the person who is responsible for the day-to-day decisions made in the operation of the holding.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED IN 1985

Refers to persons who worked in 1985. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 1985 were full weeks of work or not. Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over who worked in 1985, excluding institutional residents. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked in 1985.

Responses: Full time; Part time.

Remarks: No specific definition was given to respondents for full time because of the varying hours considered as full time in different occupations and industries. For this reason, full-time data should not be interpreted in terms of specific hours. Part-time work is that work which is less than the normally scheduled weekly hours of work performed by persons doing similar work. In 1971, data for this variable included institutional residents who worked in 1970.

Questions gathering similar information were included in a Labour Force Survey supplementary survey conducted in January 1981. (See LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY for coverage differences.)

HOME LANGUAGE

Refers to the language spoken at home by the individual at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the individual was to be reported.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: See Figures 5, 5A, 5B, 5C on the following pages for response categories.

Remarks: In 1986, the following instructions were provided to respondents:

"You should report the language you **yourself** speak **most often at home**. If you are answering for someone else, report the language that **he/she** speaks **most often**.

If you speak two languages **equally often**, report both.

For a child who has not yet learned a language, report the language spoken **most often at home**. If two languages are used **equally often**, report both.

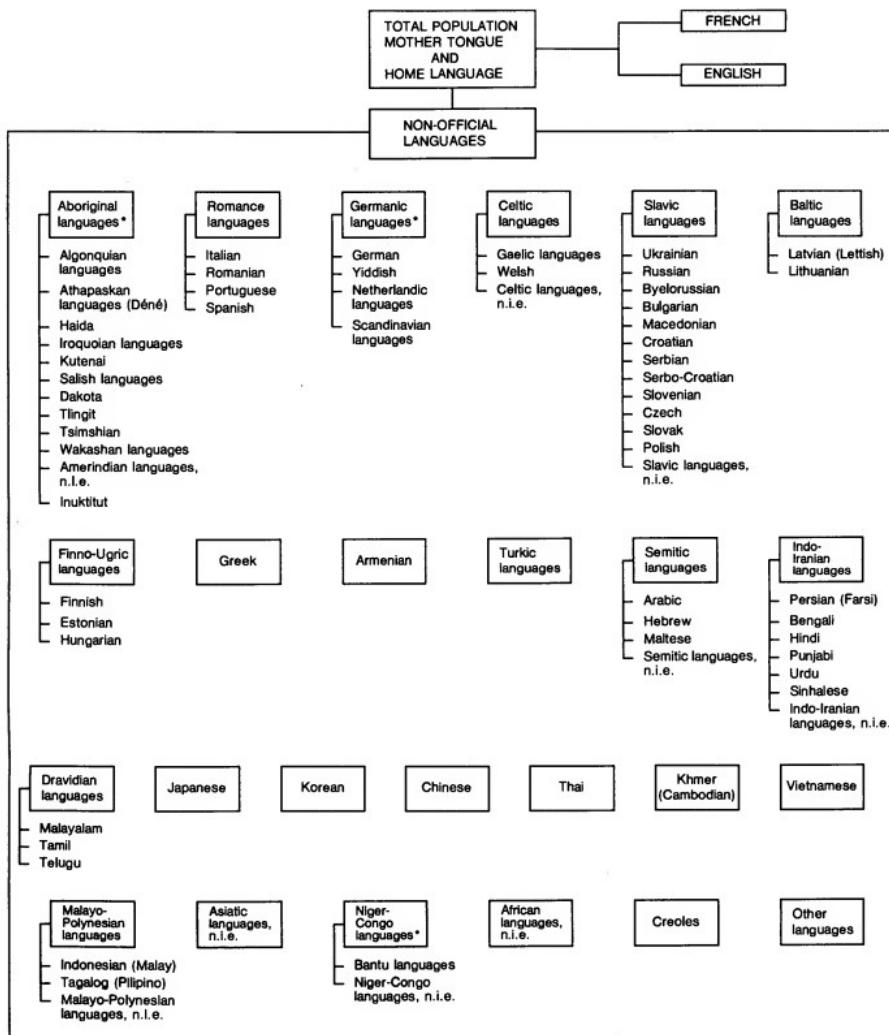
If you are mute, report the language you use most often at home to make yourself understood.

If you live alone, report the language in which you feel most comfortable.

Persons who speak an **Indian** language (**from India**) should not report Indian but rather Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi or some other language as applicable. Persons who speak an **Amerindian** language (North American Indian) should report Cree, Ojibway or some other Amerindian language as applicable."

For comparability purposes, Appendix B provides a list of languages reported in 1981 and 1986. For further information on changes in collection and processing procedures, users should refer to Catalogue No. 93-103, Language: Part 2, or contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division or the Central Inquiries Services.

Figure 5. Mother Tongue and Home Language



Note (1): Data will also be available for cases where the respondent will declare more than one language to Question 6 or 18.

(2): n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

*For a detailed breakdown of Aboriginal, Germanic and Niger-Congo languages, see Figures 5A, 5B and 5C, on next page.

Figure 5A

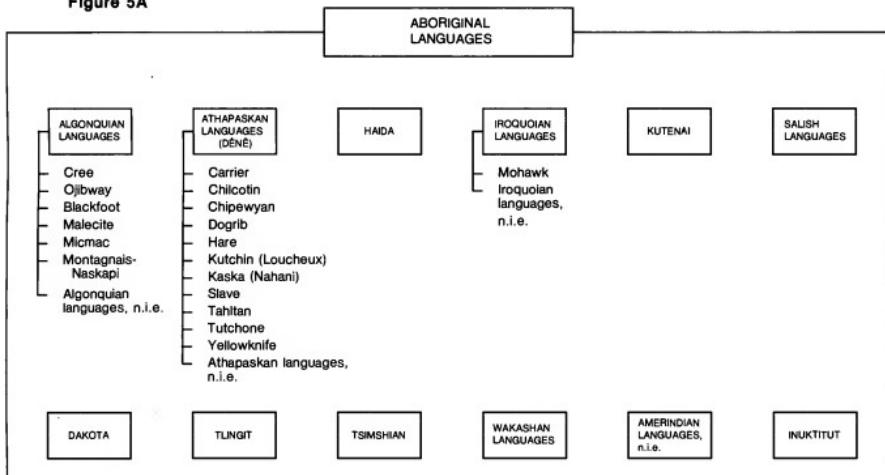


Figure 5B

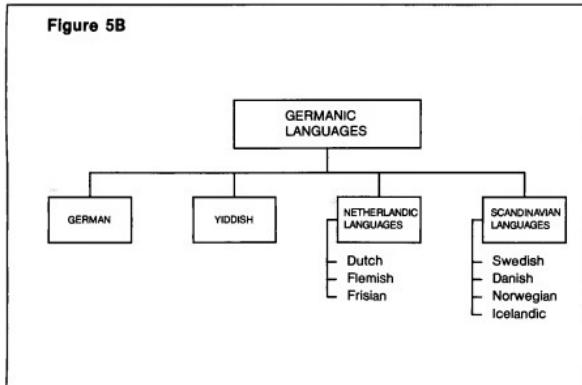
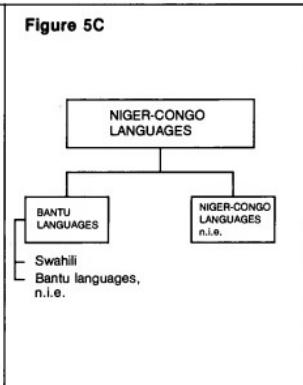


Figure 5C



Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

HOURS WORKED IN REFERENCE WEEK

Refers to the actual number of hours that persons worked in the week prior to enumeration. It includes hours worked for wages, salary, tips or commission, hours worked in one's own business, farm or professional practice, or hours worked without pay in a family business or farm owned or operated by a relative living in the same household. "Work" excludes housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a direct variable. For further information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: None or write-in entry of number of actual hours (to the nearest hour).

Remarks: In 1986, as in 1981, respondents were asked to write in their actual number of hours worked in the reference week. Neither of these reference weeks included a statutory holiday. In 1971 and 1976, two separate questions were asked, one on paid and self-employment hours and one on unpaid hours. In both cases, precise response categories were given on the questionnaire. In addition, the reference weeks in 1971 and 1976 included a statutory holiday, and the data included institutional residents. In 1971, female unpaid family workers who worked as farm labourers and did less than 20 hours unpaid work in the reference week were excluded from the labour force. Data for 1986 and 1981 are therefore, in most cases, not comparable to previous years. Similar data (but for different reference weeks) are available from the Labour Force Survey. For further information, see Appendix C.

HOUSEHOLD STATUS - RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (PERSON 1)

Refers to the relationship of household members to the household reference person (Person 1). A person may be related to Person 1 through blood, marriage, adoption or common-law (e.g., husband or wife, son or daughter, father or mother) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee).

Censuses: 1986, 1981*, 1976**, 1971***

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Person 1;

Related to Person 1 - husband or wife, common-law partner, son or daughter, father or mother, brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, father-in-law or mother-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, grandchild, nephew or niece, other relative (not elsewhere classified), other relative's husband or wife, other relative's common-law partner, other relative's son or daughter;

Unrelated to Person 1 - lodger, lodger's husband or wife, lodger's common-law partner, lodger's son or daughter, room-mate, room-mate's husband or wife, room-mate's common-law partner, room-mate's son or daughter, employee, employee's husband or wife, employee's common-law partner, employee's son or daughter, Hutterite partner, Hutterite partner's husband or wife, Hutterite partner's son or daughter, institutional resident.

- * In the 1981 Census, the term Person 1 replaced the previously used concept "head of household" as the household reference person. Person 1 was to be selected as follows:
 - either the husband or the wife in any married couple living in the dwelling;
 - either partner in a common-law relationship;
 - the parent, where one parent only lived with his or her never-married son(s) or daughter(s) of any age.
- If none of the above applied, any adult member of the household.
- ** In the 1976 Census, the head of household was defined as:
 - either the husband or the wife;
 - the parent where there was one parent only, with never-married children;
 - any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally.
- *** In the 1971 Census, the head of household was defined as:
 - the husband rather than the wife;
 - the parent where there was one parent only, with unmarried children;
 - any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally.

INCOME: AVERAGE INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS

Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 1985. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males, 45-54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. It is calculated for any group as follows:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum(Y_i W_i)}{\sum W_i}, \text{ where}$$

\bar{Y} = Average income of the individuals 15 years of age and over with income in the group

Y_i = Actual income of each individual 15 years of age and over in the group

W_i = Weight of each individual 15 years of age and over with income in the group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes, these statistics will be calculated over all units whether or not they reported any income.

INCOME: BENEFITS FROM CANADA/QUEBEC PENSION PLAN

Refers to benefits received in calendar year 1985 under the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, e.g., retirement pensions, survivors' benefits, disability pensions. Does not include retirement pensions of civil servants, RCMP and military personnel or lump-sum death benefits.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: In 1971 and 1981, this source was combined with Old Age Security (OAS) pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). For 1986, information on OAS and GIS was collected in a separate question. See INCOME: OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: BENEFITS FROM UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Refers to total unemployment insurance benefits received in calendar year 1985, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for sickness, maternity, fishing, work sharing, retraining and retirement received under the Federal Unemployment Insurance program.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: The 1961 and 1971 Censuses included Unemployment Insurance benefits as a component of "other government income".

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST ON BONDS, DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, AND OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

Refers to interest received in calendar year 1985 from deposits in banks, trust companies, co-operatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc.. as well as interest on savings certificates, bonds and debentures and all dividends from both Canadian and foreign stocks. Also included is other investment income from either Canadian or foreign sources such as net rents from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, and interest from insurance policies.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: In 1961 and 1971, separate information was collected on (i) interest and dividends and (ii) investment income.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1985 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment and/or net farm income.

This variable is derived from information collected from questions on TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES, NET NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME and NET FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Refers to total allowances paid in calendar year 1985 by the federal and provincial governments in respect of dependent children under 18 years of age.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: No information was collected from the respondents on family allowances. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the rates prevailing in the various provinces in 1985.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: FEDERAL CHILD TAX CREDITS

Refers to federal child tax credits paid in calendar year 1985 by the federal government in respect of dependent children under 18 years of age.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: No information was collected from the respondents on child tax credits. Instead, these were calculated in the course of processing and assigned, where applicable, to one of the parents in the census family on the basis of information on children in the family and the family income.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME

Refers to a derived variable which indicates the income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of an income unit. Various combinations of income sources can be used to derive this classification. For example, at the most detailed level, the income sources can be combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, self-employment (non-farm and farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other money income). The absolute values for these components can then be compared and the component with the largest absolute value is designated as the major source of income.

Remarks: This variable is not resident on the data base. It was especially calculated for use in income publications.

INCOME: MEDIAN INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS

The median income of a specified group of individuals is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. For an income size distribution, it is estimated as follows:

$$M = L_m + c_m(d/f_m), \text{ where}$$

M = Median value

L_m = Lower boundary of the income group in which $\frac{N}{2} = \frac{\sum W_i}{2}$ falls, where

N = Number of (weighted) individuals 15 years of age and over with income in the category for which the distribution is being shown

W_i = Weight of each individual 15 years of age and over with income in the category

c_m = Size (range) of the median income group

d = Number of individuals 15 years of age and over necessary from the median income group to reach the middle

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{N}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f_i$$

f_m = Frequency or total (weighted) individuals 15 years of age and over in the median income group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes, these statistics will be calculated over all units whether or not they reported any income.

INCOME: NET FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 1985 from the operation of a farm, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was to be reported. Also included are advance, supplementary or assistance payments to farmers by federal or provincial governments. However, the value of income "in kind", such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm is excluded.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: NET NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents, depreciation, etc.) received during calendar year 1985 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of a partnership, only the respondent's share was to be reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, operators of direct distributorships such as selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as from free-lance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

Refers to Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons 65 years of age and over, and Spouses' Allowances paid to 60 to 64 year-old spouses of Old Age Security recipients by the federal government only during calendar year 1985. Also included are Extended Spouses' Allowances paid to 60 to 64 year-old widows/widowers whose spouse was an Old Age Security pension recipient.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: In 1971 and 1981, this source was combined with BENEFITS FROM CANADA/QUEBEC PENSION PLAN. For 1986, information on these benefits was collected in a separate question. See INCOME: BENEFITS FROM CANADA/QUEBEC PENSION PLAN.

In 1961, neither the Canada/Quebec Pension Plan nor the Guaranteed Income Supplement existed. The relevant source was "Old age pensions and old age assistance".

Provincial income supplements are included in "OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES".

Retirement pensions to civil servants, RCMP and military personnel are included in RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: OTHER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES

Refers to all transfer payments, excluding those covered as a separate income source (Family Allowances, Federal Child Tax Credits, Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits) received from federal, provincial or municipal programs in calendar year 1985. This source includes transfer payments received by persons in need such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Included are provincial income supplement payments to seniors to supplement Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement and provincial payments to seniors to help offset accommodation costs. Also included are other transfer payments such as for training under the National Training Program (NTP), veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependants of veterans, workers' compensation, etc. Additionally, provincial tax credits and allowances claimed on the income tax return are included.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: The 1961 and 1971 Censuses included Unemployment Insurance benefits as a component of this source, while for 1981 and 1986 information on these benefits was collected in a separate question.

In 1981 and 1986, provincial income supplements to the elderly are included in this item, while for the earlier censuses provincial old age assistance was included with "government old age pensions".

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: OTHER MONEY INCOME

Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 1985 and not reported in any of the other nine sources listed on the questionnaire, e.g., alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, net income from roomers and boarders, income from abroad (except dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships and bursaries, severance pay, royalties, strike pay.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: In 1981, this variable was combined with RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES. For 1986, information on these pensions is included under INCOME: RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: RETIREMENT PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION AND ANNUITIES

Refers to all regular income received during calendar year 1985 as the result of having been a member of a pension plan of one or more employers. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from a matured registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed term annuity, a registered retirement income fund or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widows or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Armed Forces personnel and RCMP officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. Does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP or refunds of overcontributions.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: In 1981, this variable was combined with OTHER MONEY INCOME.

Also see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: STANDARD ERROR OF AVERAGE INCOME

Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. It serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income, if interpreted as shown below. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples the difference would be less than two standard errors, and in about 99% of the samples the difference would be less than two and a half times the standard error.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. It was especially calculated for most of the income data published.

INCOME: TOTAL INCOME

Refers to the total money income received during calendar year 1985 by persons 15 years of age and over.

This is a derived variable. Although the respondents were asked a direct question on their total income excluding family allowances and the federal child tax credits, the reported total income is replaced by a derived total income which includes an assigned amount for family allowances and the federal child tax credits. Thus, total income is the sum of incomes from the following sources:

Total wages and salaries
Net non-farm self-employment income
Net farm self-employment income
Family allowances
Federal child tax credits
Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
Benefits from Unemployment Insurance
Other income from government sources
Dividends and interest on bonds, deposits, savings certificates and other investment income
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
Other money income

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: Information on total money income has been collected in the 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986 Censuses. The major differences between censuses with respect to income are summarized as follows:

Concept

- (i) The 1961 Census did not collect data on income from farming. Therefore, this source of income was excluded from total income in that census.
- (ii) The 1986 Census included, for the first time, federal child tax credits in total money income.
- (iii) In all censuses, income received by immigrants prior to their arrival in Canada is not included in total income.
- (iv) In all censuses, the income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income in kind such as free meals, living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Reference Period

Except for 1961, respondents were asked to report their income for the calendar year prior to census. The 1961 Census gave the respondents the option to report their income either for the 12 months preceding the census or for the calendar year 1960.

Coverage

- (i) The 1961 Census excluded all farm households, all collective households and all households in the Northwest Territories.
- (ii) Only the 1971 Census collected information on income from individuals in collective households.

Methodology

- (i) In 1971, income data were collected from a 1/3 sample of households. In all other censuses, the sample size was 1/5. (In certain selected areas, sampling was replaced by 100% enumeration.)
- (ii) The data were collected through canvassers in 1961. In subsequent censuses, the main collection method used was self-enumeration.
- (iii) Because of inconsistent reporting, members of Hutterite colonies were assigned zero income in both 1981 and 1986 Censuses.
- (iv) Each census differed in respect of combination of income sources. For example, all investment income was reported in one source in 1981 and 1986 Censuses while interest and dividends were reported separately in 1961 and 1971. Benefits from Canada/Quebec Pension Plan were listed as a separate source in the 1986 Census. Remarks under various sources indicate differences between censuses.
- (v) No information was collected from respondents on family allowances and child tax credits. These were calculated on the basis of other information on families and assigned, where applicable, to appropriate individuals.

INCOME: WAGES AND SALARIES

Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions, unemployment insurance, etc. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions, cash bonuses as well as all types of casual earnings in calendar year 1985. The value of taxable allowances and benefits provided by employers such as free lodging, free automobile use, etc., is excluded.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Dollar value or nil.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCORPORATION STATUS

Refers to the legal status of a business or farm. It is directed at persons who were mainly self-employed, either with or without paid help in the job reported (i.e. their job in the week prior to enumeration or that of longest duration since January 1, 1985). An incorporated business is a business or farm which has been formed into a legal corporation, having a legal entity under either federal or provincial laws. An unincorporated business or farm has no separate legal entity, but may be a partnership, family business or owner-operated business.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who had worked since January 1, 1985 and who were self-employed.

Responses: Incorporated; Unincorporated.

Remarks: No formal definition for incorporation was given to respondents. If the question was unanswered but the name of the firm was given, and either it or the matching name in the List of Establishments included "Inc.", "Ltd.", or "Co.", the "Yes" box was checked during the coding operation.

The question on incorporation assisted in identifying CLASS OF WORKER, since self-employed persons who reported their farm or business as incorporated are included with paid workers.

INDUSTRY (BASED ON THE 1980 CLASSIFICATION)

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the name of the employer and the kind of business, industry or service. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. If not employed in the week prior to enumeration, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1985.

Responses: The industry question requests a write-in response which is subsequently coded to correspond to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into divisions, major groups, groups and classes.

These industrial classes are based on the general nature of the establishment's business, industry or service. For further information on the classification, see Standard Industrial Classification, 1980, Catalogue No. 12-501.

Remarks: The coding of responses to the industry question was done, where possible, using a pre-coded List of Establishments to ensure uniformity with the SIC assigned to the same establishments by other Statistics Canada surveys.

Most 1986 Census output will provide data on industry for the labour force (i.e. persons employed or unemployed) in the week prior to June 3, 1986. Respondents were asked to answer the industry question for their job or business in the reference week or if they had no job in that week, their job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Unemployed persons who have never worked or who last worked prior to January 1, 1985 are shown separately in the category "Industry Not Applicable". For some 1986 Census publications and tabulations, the universe shown for industry is the experienced labour force. This universe specifically excludes the previously mentioned Unemployed for whom industry is not applicable (see also Figure 6 on page 38).

For Division A "Agricultural and Related Service Industries" and Division K "Finance and Insurance Industries" data are available at the two-digit level only (major groups).

Direct comparisons between 1986, 1981 and 1971 Census industry data are possible, based on the 1970 SIC. For further information refer to the definition of INDUSTRY (based on the 1970 classification).

Comparisons between the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Canada data on Industry are hampered by minor differences. For the Unemployed and the Not in Labour Force groups, data from the Labour Force Survey refer to the last job held by persons who have worked in the past five years. Coverage differences should also be taken into account before comparing data.

INDUSTRY (BASED ON THE 1970 CLASSIFICATION)

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the name of the employer and the kind of business, industry or service. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. If not employed in the week prior to enumeration, the information relates to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1985.

Responses: The 1986 Census data on Industry were made directly comparable to those of 1981 and 1971 during the coding operation by using a series of special codes and computer manipulations in order to make both the universe and the classification comparable between 1986 and 1971.

The industry question requests a write-in response which is subsequently coded to correspond to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industry classes structured into divisions, major groups and classes. These industrial classes are based on the general nature of the establishment's business, industry or service. For further information on the classification, see Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1970, Catalogue No. 12-501.

Remarks: For 1986, if the industry was not specified by the respondent (or not defined in sufficient detail to permit coding), then a 1980 SIC code was imputed at the major group level and shown in the "assigned" category. These unspecified and undefined industries are shown in Division 12 - Industry Unspecified or Undefined of the 1970 SIC.

The 1986 industry data (based on the 1970 SIC) allow direct comparisons between 1986 and 1981 Census data. Comparisons with 1971 industry data can be made because the classification systems are comparable, but it should be noted that some differences exist in the definition of the labour force (for further information, see Appendix C).

Class 715, "Canadian Offices of Canadian Incorporated Companies Classified as Non-Canadian" was combined with class 707, "Investment and Holding Companies" and class 999 was not used. For Division 1 "Agriculture", data are available only for Major Groups 1 and 2 combined (Experimental and institutional farms and other farms) and for Major Group 3 (Services incidental to agriculture).

INEXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE

The inexperienced labour force consists of unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who have never worked or worked only prior to January 1, 1985.

INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENT

Refers to a resident of an "institutional" collective dwelling, other than staff members and their families.

Remarks: In 1981, the term "Inmates" was used.

"Institutional" collective dwellings are orphanages and children's homes, special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, hospitals, psychiatric institutions, treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped, correctional and penal institutions, young offenders facilities and jails.

In the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, only basic data were collected for institutional residents: age, sex, marital status, mother tongue and (in 1986) aboriginal status. Therefore, any tabulations containing other variables collected from the one-fifth sample of households will not include institutional residents. In contrast, the 1971 and 1976 Censuses did include institutional residents in many tabulations based on sample variables.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

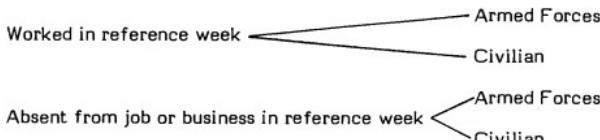
Refers to the labour market activity of the working age population who, in the week prior to June 3, 1986, were employed or unemployed. The remainder of the working age population is classified as not in labour force. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. The two components of the labour force, i.e. employed and unemployed, are defined on pages 11 and 63 respectively.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

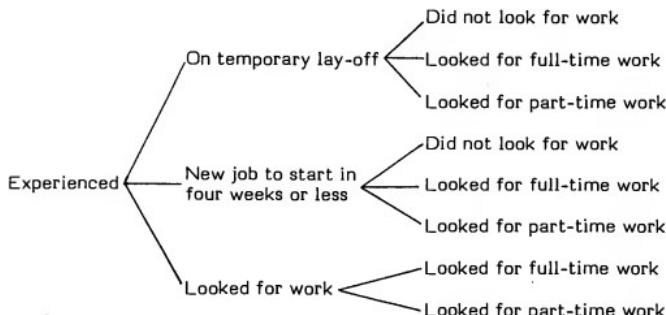
Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: The values for the labour force activity variable are:

Employed



Unemployed



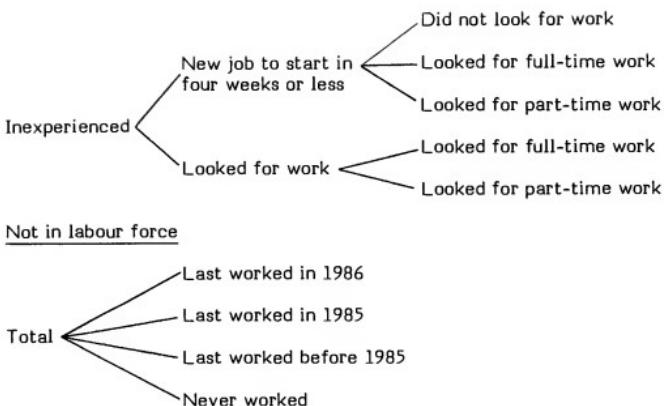


Figure 6 on the following page illustrates the components of population and labour force activity.

Note that the reference periods for a number of economic variables can vary according to a person's labour force activity. These differences are illustrated in Appendix D.

Remarks: The categories of this concept were derived from the responses to the labour force queries on the census questionnaire. These were as follows:

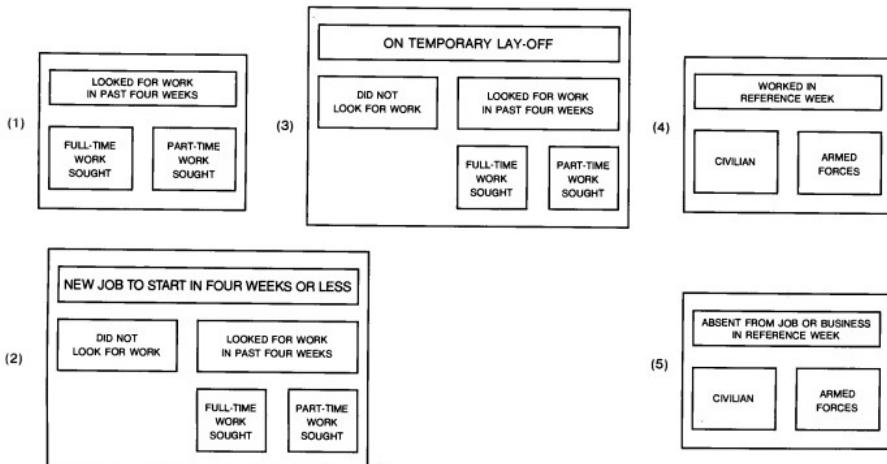
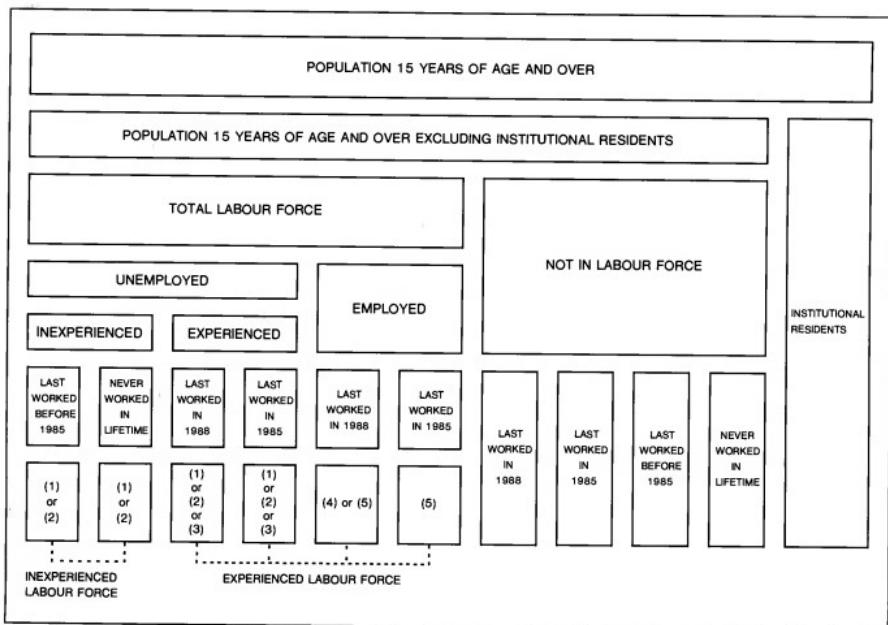
- Hours worked in reference week
- On temporary lay-off or absent from (their) job or business (in reference week)
- New job to start in four weeks or less (from reference week)
- Looked for work in past four weeks (including reference week)
- Reasons unable to start work (in reference week)
- When last worked

Definitions of the above-listed variables are included in this dictionary. However, the major purpose of these variables was to derive the labour force activity of the respondent, other than specialized research in consultation with subject-matter officers, the direct use of these variables on their own (except for hours worked in reference week and when last worked) should be avoided.

For information on the comparability of labour force activity with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix C.

* See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

Figure 6. Population and Labour Force Activity Components, 1986 Census of Canada



LOOKED FOR WORK IN PAST FOUR WEEKS (FULL OR PART TIME)*

Refers to whether a person actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to Census Day, either full- or part-time work (less than 30 hours a week). "Actively looked" means by such job search methods as contacting a Canada Employment Centre, checking with employers, or placing or answering newspaper ads. Data are collected for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents who are not working in the week prior to enumeration. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration.

Responses: No; Yes, looked for full-time work; Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours a week).

Remarks: In 1976 and 1971, no information was available on whether the work sought was full time or part time; as well, institutional residents and persons who worked in the week prior to enumeration were asked the question. In the Labour Force Survey, a question on job search is used to obtain information on looking for work activity in the past four weeks and a separate question is asked on the type of work sought. Data are usually modified by information from other questions before release.

For further information, see the definition of UNEMPLOYED.

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers from Statistics Canada.

MARITAL STATUS

Refers to the conjugal status of a person.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Now married (excluding separated); Separated; Divorced; Widowed; Never married (single).

Remarks: The various responses are defined as follows:

Now married (excluding separated)

Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as "Now married".

Separated

Persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced

Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

Widowed

Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Never married (single)

Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage was annulled.

* "Separated" persons were included with "married" persons in 1966 and 1961.

MOBILITY STATUS - PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as non-movers and movers (mobility status). Within the category movers, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants (migration status).

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one they occupied five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living within the same census subdivision (CSD) they resided in five years earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada five years earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants).

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 5 years of age and over residing in Canada, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: This dwelling; different dwelling in this city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve; outside Canada; different city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve in Canada (respondents were asked to specify the city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve, the county and the province or territory).

Remarks: For persons 15 years of age and over, mobility status was imputed if the respondent failed to provide an answer. In general, imputation was performed according to the following order of priority: (i) deterministic fix, (ii) on the basis of information reported for other family members, (iii) from another respondent who had the same values for selected variables, and finally (iv) default imputation, which involved an arbitrary assignment.

For persons 5-14 years of age, mobility information was imputed on the basis of information reported for other family members. For non-family members not resident in a collective dwelling, imputation was made on the basis of information reported by Person 1 in the household. For non-family members residing in a collective dwelling, mobility status was assigned from another respondent who had the same values for selected variables.

Note: Prior to 1981, since previous place of residence - a component of mobility status - was not imputed, a "not stated" category existed for this information.

With respect to external migration, immigrants - persons who were residing outside Canada five years earlier but in Canada on Census Day - are counted (this is not to be confused with "landed immigrants"; see YEAR OF IMMIGRATION). Emigrants - persons residing in Canada five years ago but not on Census Day - are not counted.

With respect to internal migration, different types of migration are derived based on various aggregations of CSDs. Census subdivision aggregations commonly used include Census Divisions (CDs), Provinces (including the Territories), Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) showing in-migration, out-migration, net internal migration and migration streams.

In-migration is defined as a movement into a CSD (or CSD aggregation) from elsewhere in Canada, relative to the five-year interval. Persons who made such a move are called in-migrants.

Out-migration is defined as a movement out of a CSD (or CSD aggregation) to elsewhere in Canada, relative to the five-year interval. Persons who made such a move are called out-migrants.

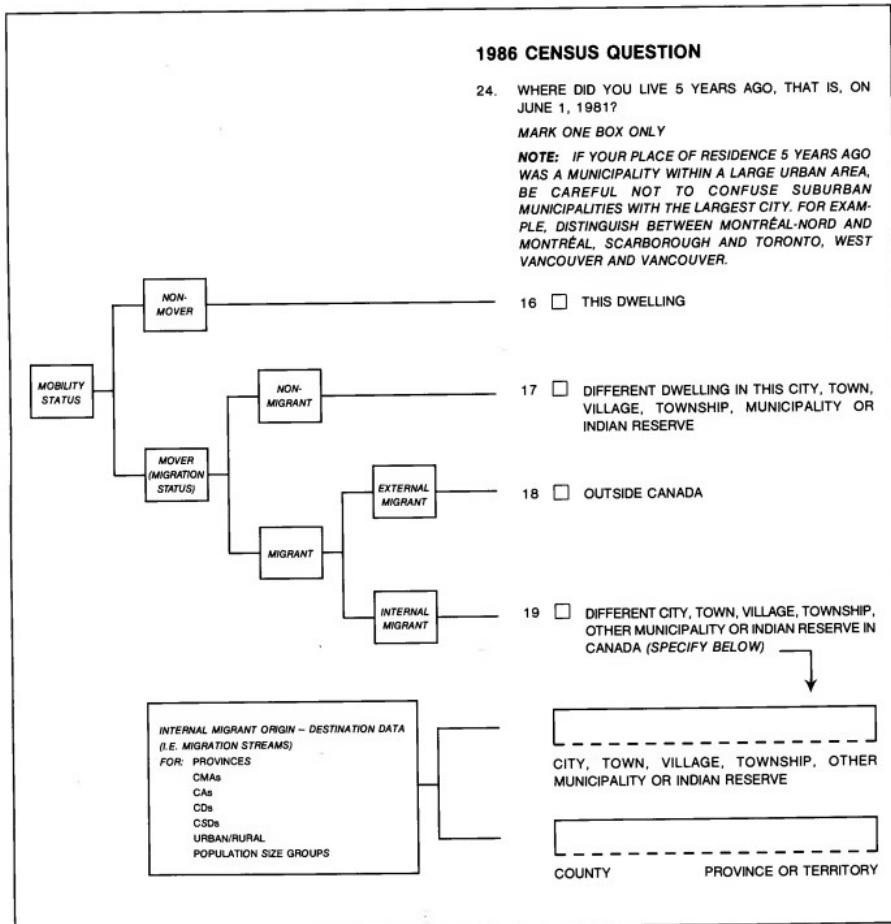
Net internal migration refers to the number of in-migrants into a CSD (or CSD aggregation) minus the number of out-migrants from a CSD (or CSD aggregation) relative to the five-year interval.

Migration streams refers to the total number of migrations made during the five-year migration interval which have a common area of origin and a common destination.

When tabulating usual place of residence 5 years ago by current place of residence, all geographic areas reflect their 1986 boundaries, even when referred to as places of residence in 1981. This applies to all geostatistical areas that are subject to boundary changes between censuses (e.g., census metropolitan areas, census divisions, census subdivisions).

The reader is directed to Figure 7 on the following page where the relationship between the 1986 Census of Population mobility status question and the mobility status conceptual framework is illustrated.

Figure 7. Relationship Between the 1986 Mobility Status Conceptual Framework and the 1986 Census Question for Mobility Status



MOTHER TONGUE

Refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: See Figures 5, 5A, 5B and 5C on pages 20 and 21.

Remarks: In 1986, the following instructions were provided to respondents:

"You should report the first language you learned in childhood, that is, before you went to school. If you no longer understand that language, report the second language you learned. If you are answering for someone else, report the first language that he/she learned in childhood.

If you understand more than one language, report the one you learned first. If you learned two languages at the same time, report the language you **yourself spoke most often at home**. If you used the two languages **equally often**, report both.

For a child who has not yet learned a language, report the language he/she will first be learning **at home**. If he/she is learning two languages at the same time, report the one in which he/she is spoken to **most often**. If the two languages are used **equally often**, report both.

Persons who speak an **Indian language (from India)** should not report Indian but rather Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi or some other language as applicable. Persons who speak an **Amerindian language** (North American Indian) should report Cree, Ojibway or some other Amerindian language as applicable."

For comparability purposes, Appendix B provides a list of languages reported in 1981 and 1986. For further information on changes in collection and processing procedures, users should refer to Catalogue No. 93-102, Language: Part 1, or contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division or the Central Inquiries Services.

NEW JOB TO START IN FOUR WEEKS OR LESS (FROM REFERENCE WEEK)*

Refers to whether a person had definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks. Data are collected for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration.

Responses: Yes, had definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks; No, did not have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks.

Remarks: In 1976, both institutional residents and persons who worked in the week prior to enumeration were asked this question. A similar question is asked in the Labour Force Survey but, as in the census, data are usually combined with those from other questions.

For further information, see the definition of UNEMPLOYED.

* These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers from Statistics Canada.

NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

The Not in Labour Force classification refers to those persons, who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in the labour market. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not work, did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, were not on temporary lay-off or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a derived variable.

Remarks: Most persons in this category would be students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability. Institutional residents were not asked the questions on Labour Force activity in 1981 or in 1986 and therefore are excluded from the universe to which the data apply.

In 1976, when "reasons" for unavailability for work were not obtained, all unemployed persons who looked for work and indicated they were not available were included as Not in Labour Force. As well, in both 1976 and 1971, institutional residents were included. For more information, see LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY.

See also Figure 6 on page 38.

OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1980 CLASSIFICATION)

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. If the

person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1985.

Responses: The occupation question requests a write-in response which is subsequently coded to a four-digit level according to the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Remarks: The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), a revision of the 1971 Occupational Classification Manual (OCM), was used in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses. The SOC is a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of occupational titles containing the classification structure and definitions for the major, minor and unit occupation groups to a four-digit level.

The basic principle of classification in the SOC is that of kind of work performed. Occupations are therefore identified and grouped primarily in terms of the "work performed", this being determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation. Unit groups to which occupations are classified in this system were designed to have a "desired degree of homogeneity with respect to kind of work performed".

For further information on the classification, see Standard Occupational Classification, 1980, Catalogue No. 12-565E.

Most 1986 Census output will provide data on occupation for the labour force (i.e. persons employed or unemployed) in the week prior to enumeration, June 3, 1986. Respondents were asked to answer the occupation question for their job in the reference week or if they had no job in that week, their job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Unemployed persons who had never worked or who had last worked prior to January 1, 1985 are shown separately in the category "Occupation Not Applicable". For some 1986 Census output, the universe shown for occupation is the experienced labour force. This universe specifically excludes the previously mentioned Unemployed for whom Occupation is not applicable. (See also Figure 6 on page 38.)

Direct comparisons of 1981 and 1986 occupation data are possible. For comparison with 1971 Census data, adjustments must be made to the universe and classification. For further information, refer to the definition of OCCUPATION (based on 1971 classification).

Comparisons between the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Canada data on Occupation are hampered by several differences. For the Unemployed and the Not in Labour Force groups, data from the Labour Force Survey refer to the last job held by persons who have worked in the past five years. Differences in coverage and in coding practices also should be taken into account before comparing data. For more information on differences between the Census of Canada and the Labour Force Survey, see Figure 6 on page 38.

OCCUPATION (BASED ON 1971 CLASSIFICATION)

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties of their job. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1985. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked since January 1, 1985.

Remarks: The 1986 Occupation data were made directly comparable to those of 1971 during the processing operation by using a series of special codes and computer manipulations in order to make both the universe and the classification comparable between 1986 and 1971. The 1971 Occupational Classification used also the "kind of work performed" as a basis. Therefore, Occupation will be shown on the 1986 Census data base according to the 1980 and to the 1971 classifications.

For further information on the classification, including definitions of the individual unit groups, see Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1971, Volume I, Catalogue No. 12-536.

For 1986, if the occupation was not specified by the respondent (or not defined in sufficient detail to permit coding), then the 1980 occupation code was imputed to the minor group level and shown in the "assigned" category. When comparing with 1971 data, the "not stated" is shown in Major Group 00 - Occupations Not Stated.

The 1971 Census occupation question asked for job titles in addition to kind of work and most important activities and duties. Testing prior to the 1981 Census suggested that the elimination of the question on job title would not have a significant effect on the coded occupation data obtained. This third question has not been asked in 1986 either.

Comparisons with 1961 occupation data or earlier censuses should not be made because the classifications are not comparable.

For further information on comparability with previous censuses, see Appendix C.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English and French, the official languages of Canada.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: English only; French only; Both English and French; Neither English nor French.

Remarks: It should be emphasized that the official language question data are based on the individual's own assessment of his or her abilities.

In 1986, the following instructions were provided to respondents:

"Do not report French or English learned at school unless you can conduct a conversation of some length on various topics in that language.

For a child who has not yet learned a language, report the language spoken most often at home if it is either English or French. If the two languages are used equally often, report "English and French". If neither language is used often, mark "Neither English nor French".

If you are mute, report English, French or both provided you are able to make yourself understood in one or both of these languages."

For information on changes in collection and processing procedures, users should refer to Catalogue No. 93-103, Language: Part 2, or contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division or the Central Inquiries Services.

ON TEMPORARY LAY-OFF OR ABSENT FROM (THEIR) JOB OR BUSINESS (IN REFERENCE WEEK)*

Refers to whether persons were, during that week, on temporary lay-off from a job to which they expected to return; or were absent from their job or business during that week because of illness, vacation, a strike or lock-out at their place of work, or such other reasons as maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, etc., including absence on training courses if receiving wages or salary; or that neither of these situations applied. Data are collected for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not work in the week prior to enumeration.

Responses: No; Yes, on temporary lay-off; Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out or absent for other reasons.

Remarks: In 1976 and in 1971 two separate questions were asked, one on lay-off and the second on absence, and persons who worked in the week preceding the

census as well as institutional residents were asked these questions. The Labour Force Survey asks similar questions but the data are usually combined with those from other questions.

In 1981, persons were considered to be on temporary lay-off from a job to which they expected to return if the length of their lay-off did not exceed 26 weeks. In 1971 and 1976, this period was restricted to 30 days. For 1986, there is no limit to the period of lay-off.

For further information, see the definition of UNEMPLOYED.

- * These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers from Statistics Canada.

PARTICIPATION RATE

Refers to the total labour force (in reference week) expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in an area, group or category. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Remarks: In 1976 and 1971, while institutional residents were excluded from the labour force, they were normally included in the population in calculating participation rates. For information on the comparability of labour force activity with previous censuses, see Appendix C.

- * See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Refers to groupings of years derived from year of immigration reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents, who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Responses: Groupings of years as desired for the period 1865-1986.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based on year of immigration. Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first

received landed immigrant status. It should be noted that the 1986 and 1981 questions address a slightly more restricted population (persons not Canadian citizens by birth) than the 1971 population (all persons born outside Canada).

PLACE OF BIRTH

Refers to specific provinces if born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: See Figure 8 on the following pages for an alphabetical listing of places of birth. See also Appendix E for a comparison of places of birth available in 1986, 1981 and 1971.

Remarks: Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to present boundaries. Respondents born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, were to report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation were to report "Newfoundland". Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland were to report "United Kingdom", while persons born in any of the other counties of Ireland were to write in "Eire" in the space provided. If the respondent was not sure of the country of birth due to boundary changes, the name of the nearest city or district was to be written in the space provided.

The countries for which data are available, and their 1981 and 1971 counterparts, are shown in Appendix E. It should be noted that data are not published for all places of birth. Unpublished data are available upon special request, subject to confidentiality constraints.

Figure 8. Place of Birth

<u>Canada</u>	<u>Chad</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>
Newfoundland	Chile	Iran
Prince Edward Island	China, People's Democratic Republic of	Iraq
Nova Scotia	Colombia	Ireland (Eire), Republic of
New Brunswick	Comoros	Israel
Quebec	Congo	Italy
Ontario	Cook Islands	Ivory Coast
Manitoba	Costa Rica	Jamaica
Saskatchewan	Cuba	Japan
Alberta	Cyprus	Jordan
British Columbia	Czechoslovakia	Kampuchea
Yukon		Kenya
Northwest Territories	Denmark	Kiribati
	Dominica	Korea, North
<u>Other countries</u>	Dominican Republic	Korea, South
	Djibouti, Republic of	Kuwait
Afghanistan	East Germany	Laos
Albania	Ecuador	Lebanon
Algeria	Egypt	Lesotho
American Samoa	El Salvador	Liberia
Andorra	Equatorial Guinea	Libya
Angola	Ethiopia	Liechtenstein
Anguilla	Falkland Islands	Luxembourg
Antigua	Fiji	Macao
Argentina	Finland	Madagascar
Australia	France	Malawi
Austria	French Guiana	Malaysia
	French Polynesia	Maldives, Republic of
Bahamas	Gabon	Mali
Bahrain	Gambia	Malta
Bangladesh	Ghana	Marshall Islands
Barbados	Gibraltar	Martinique
Belau, Republic of	Greece	Mauritania
Belgium	Greenland	Mauritius
Belize	Grenada	Mayotte
Benin	Guadeloupe	Mexico
Bermuda	Guatemala	Micronesia, Federated States of
Bhutan	Guinea	Monaco
Bolivia	Guinea-Bissau	Mongolia
Botswana	Guyana	Montserrat
Brazil	Haiti	Morocco
Brunei	Honduras	Mozambique
Bulgaria	Hong Kong	Namibia
Burkina Faso	Hungary	Nauru
Burma		Nepal
Burundi		
Cameroon		
Cape Verde Islands		
Cayman Islands		
Central African Republic	Iceland	
	India	

Figure 8. Place of Birth - Concluded

Netherlands	Taiwan
Netherlands Antilles	Tanzania
New Caledonia	Thailand
New Zealand	Togo
Nicaragua	Tonga
Niger	Trinidad and Tobago
Nigeria	Tunisia
Norway	Turkey
Oman	Turks and Caicos Islands
Other	Tuvalu
Pakistan	Uganda
Panama	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Papua New Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Paraguay	United Kingdom
Peru	United States of America
Philippines	Uruguay
Pitcairn Island	
Poland	Vanuatu
Portugal	Vatican City State
Puerto Rico	Venezuela
Qatar	Viet Nam
Reunion	Virgin Islands (British)
Romania	Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)
Rwanda	
San Marino	Wallis and Futuna
Sao Tome and Principe	Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.)
Saudi Arabia	Western Samoa
Senegal	West Germany
Seychelles	
Sierra Leone	Yemen Arab Republic
Singapore	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Solomon Islands	Yugoslavia
Somali Democratic Republic	
South Africa, Republic of	Zaire
Spain	Zambia
Sri Lanka	Zimbabwe
St. Christopher and Nevis	
St. Helena and Ascension	
St. Lucia	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
Sudan	
Suriname	
Swaziland	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Syria	

POPULATION SIZE GROUP OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Refers to the population size group of the census subdivision where the person currently resides (on June 3, 1986).

POPULATION SIZE GROUP OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the population size of the census subdivision where the person usually resided on June 1, 1981, five years prior to Census Day. The size of the census subdivision is based on the 1986 population. This concept applies only to the mobility status subuniverse (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the person's usual province of residence on June 1, 1981, five years prior to Census Day. This concept applies only to the mobility status subuniverse (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

REASONS UNABLE TO START WORK (IN REFERENCE WEEK)*

Refers to whether persons who did not have a job in the week prior to June 3, 1986 and who have actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration could have started work in that week and if not, the reasons why. Data are collected for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who did not have a job in the week prior to enumeration and who have actively looked for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration.

Responses: Yes, could have started work;
No, already had a job;
No, temporary illness or disability;
No, personal or family responsibilities;
No, going to school;
No, other reasons.

Remarks: In 1976, the question was asked of all persons looking for work in the reference week and no reasons for unavailability for work were asked. A similar question which is asked of all persons who looked for work in the past six months is used to determine availability for work in the Labour Force Survey. Data are usually combined with those from other questions.

For further information, see the definition of UNEMPLOYED.

- * These data are restricted and available only after consultation with subject-matter officers from Statistics Canada.

RURAL FARM POPULATION

Refers to all persons living in rural areas who are members of the households of farm operators living on their farms for any length of time during the 12-month period prior to the census.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

- * Prior to the 1981 Census, rural farm population was defined as all persons living in rural areas in dwellings situated on census farms.

RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION

Refers to all persons living in rural areas who are not members of the households of farm operators living on their farms for any length of time during the 12-month period prior to the census.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

- * Prior to the 1981 Census, rural non-farm population was defined as all persons living in rural areas in dwellings other than those situated on census farms.

RURAL POPULATION

Refers to persons living outside "Urban Areas".

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

RURAL-URBAN PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Refers to the rural or urban classification of the census subdivision where the person usually resided on June 1, 1981, five years prior to Census Day. For part urban, part rural CSDs, Rural-Urban Place of Residence 5 Years Ago was assigned relative to the 1986 urban to rural population distribution for that CSD. This concept applies only to the mobility status subuniverse (see "Reported for:" under the term "MOBILITY STATUS").

SCHOOLING: DEGREE IN MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, VETERINARY MEDICINE OR OPTOMETRY

Refers to the possession of a degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry, regardless of whether higher educational qualifications (i.e. master's or earned doctorate degrees) were held or not.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: No medical degree;
Medical degree (M.D., D.D.S., D.M.D., D.V.M., O.D.);
Medical and master's degrees;
Medical and earned doctorate degrees.

Remarks: This derived variable complements the "Highest Degree" variable by providing additional counts of medical degrees for persons with both medical and either master's or earned doctorate degree(s). Thus this variable provides a more complete measure of the total medical resources in Canada than that provided by the counts in the derived variable, SCHOOLING: HIGHEST DEGREE, CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA. The additional counts for persons with either a master's and a medical degree, or an earned doctorate and a medical degree would, for example, apply to persons in occupations such as in natural science or medical engineering research, and also university teaching.

When cross-classifying this Degree in medicine variable with the SCHOOLING: MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY variable, it should be noted that for the medical and master's degree combination, the major field relates to the medical degree. However, for the medical and earned doctorate combination, the major field relates to the doctorate.

SCHOOLING: HIGHEST DEGREE, CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA

Refers to the highest degree, certificate or diploma obtained.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: No degree, certificate or diploma;
Secondary (high) school graduation certificate;
Trades certificate or diploma;
Other non-university certificate or diploma;
University certificate or diploma **below** bachelor level;
Bachelor's degree(s);
University certificate or diploma **above** bachelor level;
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry;
Master's degree(s);
Earned doctorate.

Remarks: This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications question which asked for all degrees, certificates or diplomas to be reported. Although the sequence is more or less hierarchical, it is nonetheless a general, rather than an absolute, gradient measure of academic achievement.

The following qualifications are to be noted: (i) a secondary (high) school graduation certificate is one which is classifiable as junior or senior matriculation, general or technical-commercial; (ii) a trades certificate or diploma is obtained through apprenticeship (journeyman's) training and/or in-school training in trades-level vocational and pre-vocational courses at community colleges, institutes of technology and similar institutions where the minimum entrance requirement was less than secondary (high) school, junior or senior matriculation, or equivalent; (iii) an "other non-university certificate or diploma" is obtained in a community college (both transfer and semi-professional career programs), CEGEP (both general and professional), institute of technology, or any other non-degree-granting educational institution. Also included in this category are teaching certificates awarded by provincial departments of education, with the exception of teachers' qualifications at the bachelor level obtained at university-affiliated faculties of education; (iv) university certificates or diplomas are normally connected with professional associations in fields such as accounting, banking, insurance, etc. If a bachelor's degree is a normal prerequisite for a university certificate or diploma course, then the latter is classified as a university certificate above the bachelor level.

* In 1976, "trades certificate or diploma" and "university certificate or diploma above bachelor level" were not included.

** In 1971, this question related only to university degrees, certificates or diplomas. The responses in 1971 were: No university degree, certificate or diploma; University certificate or diploma (below Bachelor level); Bachelor degree; First Professional degree; Master's or equivalent, or earned Doctorate.

*** In 1961, "University degree" only was obtained without classification by type.

SCHOOLING: HIGHEST GRADE OF ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended according to the province where the education was obtained, or according to the province of residence in the event this education was received outside of Canada.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Never attended school or attended Kindergarten only OR Highest Grade or Year (1 to 13) of Secondary or Elementary School.

Remarks: Persons who were currently enrolled at the time of the census reported the grade or year they were attending. Levels of education as expressed in grades (or years) vary from province to province and also over the years.

If elementary or secondary schooling was obtained by private instruction, correspondence or part-time attendance at class, then the equivalent grade or year in the regular day-time program was reported. Persons in ungraded or "subject promotion" school settings had the option of reporting an estimated grade level, or the number of actual years they had been attending school.

- * In 1976, the highest level of secondary in the province of Quebec was reported as Grade 12, in contrast to Grade 11 in 1981 and 1986. Also, in 1976 as well as in 1971 and 1961, no schooling and kindergarten were reported as separate categories.
- ** In 1971, the sample data for the elementary or secondary level were reported for the total population 5 years of age and over.
- *** In 1961, the data were also reported for the total population 5 years of age and over, and grades or years on the enumeration documents were shown as no schooling; kindergarten; elementary 1 to 4; elementary 5+; and secondary 1; 2; 3; 4; 5.

SCHOOLING: HIGHEST LEVEL OF

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample)*, 1971 (1/3 sample)**, 1961**

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Highest level of schooling is depicted in 1986 Census output in a variety of forms; the general listing is as follows:

Elementary-secondary only

- Never attended school or attended kindergarten only
- Grades 1-4
- Grades 5-8
- Grades 9-10
- Grades 11-13
- Secondary (high) school graduation certificate
- Trades certificate or diploma

Other non-university education only

- Without other non-university or trades certificate or diploma
- With trades certificate or diploma
- With other non-university certificate or diploma

University
 University, without university degree
 Without other non-university education
 Without certificate, diploma or degree
 With trades certificate or diploma
 With university certificate or diploma below bachelor level
 With other non-university education
 Without certificate, diploma or degree
 With trades certificate or diploma
 With other non-university certificate or diploma
 With university certificate or diploma below bachelor level
 University, with university degree
 With bachelor or first professional degree
 With university certificate above bachelor level
 With master's degree
 With earned doctorate

Remarks: Although this variable is described as "highest level of schooling", implying a hierarchy of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which violate the hierarchy. For example, the placement of "trades certificate or diploma" above the "secondary (high) school graduation certificate" is justified on the basis of the fact that this educational qualification is obtained primarily for employment/occupational purposes by persons who were, on the whole, beyond the secondary school age level at the time. The fact remains, however, that a sizeable proportion of this group did not obtain their secondary school graduation certificate. This proportion would, therefore, be strictly speaking "out of line" in the hierarchy. In any event, placing this whole category below secondary would not necessarily resolve the problem, since at least some part of this group do have secondary school graduation. It is for this reason that the data for trades (and other non-university) certificates are separately disaggregated in the variable SCHOOLING: TRADES AND OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES.

Another example in which the hierarchical element of this variable is rendered slightly askew is in the cases of persons who have completed both university and non-university education. In terms of a specific instance, a person, say, with less than 1 year (of completed courses) of university and likewise for non-university, but with no degrees, certificates or diplomas, would nonetheless be situated at a "higher" level than a person who has "only" other non-university education, but with a certificate or diploma.

- * In 1971 and 1976, this variable was denoted as "level of schooling". In 1971, it was defined as "the highest grade or year of elementary, secondary school or university ever attended and whether or not additional training in the form of vocational or postsecondary non-university was present". In 1976, the definition was slightly revised to emphasize completion (rather than attendance) beyond the secondary level: Level of schooling refers to the highest grade or year of elementary/secondary attended, or the highest year of postsecondary non-university or university completed by the person.

** In 1961, the elementary, secondary and university levels were combined directly in one question, and the question referred to "the highest grade or year of schooling ever attended", not necessarily completed. The variable itself was called "highest grade attended".

SCHOOLING: MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (MFS)

Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma. The major field of study classification structure consists of 10 broad or major categories - educational, recreational and counselling services; fine and applied arts; humanities and related fields; social sciences and related fields; commerce, management and business administration; agricultural and biological sciences/technologies; engineering and applied sciences; engineering and applied science technologies and trades; health professions, sciences and technologies; and mathematics and physical sciences. This structure is, in turn, subdivided into over 100 "minor" classification categories and over 450 "unit" groups. The final number of "unit" groups may be reduced depending on the counts observed.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample) - vocational training and apprenticeship only.

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over with a postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: See Appendix F for the classification structure.

Remarks: The classification structure of the MFS variable can be used either independently or in conjunction with the SCHOOLING: HIGHEST DEGREE, CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA variable. When the latter is utilized with MFS, it should be noted that each of the postsecondary qualifications ranging from the trades certificate or diploma to earned doctorate display differing patterns or distributions. Therefore, varying disaggregations of MFS can be employed based primarily on the numerical representativeness of unit groups within each level of qualification.

When the medical degree level of qualification is cross-classified with MFS, it is advisable to use the separate variable DEGREE IN MEDICINE, DENTISTRY OR VETERINARY MEDICINE rather than the code value for HIGHEST DEGREE. The reason for this is that the former variable indicates a medical degree regardless of whether master's or earned doctorate were also held. This variable also shows persons with combined medical and earned doctorate degrees.

It should also be noted that the field of study concept entails the notion of subfield or specialization. Respondents were instructed in the guide which accompanied the questionnaire to be as specific as possible in indicating a subfield of specialization within a broader discipline or area of training, especially in the case of graduate studies or other advanced training. The degree to which respondents answered according to this criterion is reflected in the frequency of counts for the MFS "unit" groups. In general, higher degrees of specialization tend to be reported for master's, medical and earned doctorate degrees.

Finally, it should be noted that the MFS data base can be linked to other comparable data bases. The 1971 Census vocational and apprenticeship training is one. Others include the 1973 Highly Qualified Manpower Survey, the 1975 and 1984 Postsecondary Student Surveys, the 1978 and 1984 National Graduates Surveys, the 1982 Current Population Profile, the International Standard Classification of Education, and the annual enrolment data for graduates classified according to the University Student Information System and the Community College Student Information System.

SCHOOLING: TRADES AND OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES

Refers to the possession of either a trades certificate or diploma, or other non-university certificate or diploma, or both, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Neither trades nor other non-university certificate;
Trades certificate, without secondary certificate;
Other non-university certificate, without secondary certificate;
Both trades and other non-university certificates, without secondary
certificate;
Trades certificate, with secondary certificate;
Other non-university certificate, with secondary certificate;
Both trades and other non-university certificates, with secondary
certificate.

Remarks: This derived variable indicates all of the possible combinations in conjunction with trades and other non-university certificates or diplomas and the presence or absence of the secondary school graduation certificate. This information is very useful in indicating the possible overlap and the interrelations between the two areas.

A trades certificate is usually obtained through apprenticeship or journeyman's training over several years duration, in trade occupations such as welding, plumbing and carpentry; this may also be accompanied by periods of in-school training in trade schools, community colleges or other such institutions. Alternatively, trades certificates may also be acquired exclusively through in-school (as opposed to on-the-job) training at trade or vocational schools, manpower training centres or trades divisions of community colleges. A non-university certificate or diploma is obtained from institutions which do not grant degrees such as nursing schools, community colleges, CEGEPs, institutes of technology, or private business colleges.

* In 1971, a special series of questions and data were related to Apprenticeship and Vocational Training. The 1986 and 1981 data for trades certificate are not directly comparable to the 1971 vocational course data

which were defined as full-time courses of three months duration or longer. In addition, the 1971 data allowed for the distinction between apprenticeship and full-time vocational training, as well as indicating the length and the date of completion of the training. The 1981 trades certificate data, however, may allow for rough comparisons with 1971, particularly when combined with occupation information. The 1986 trades certificate data can be compared with 1971 when combined either with occupation or major field of study (1986) information.

SCHOOLING: UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE ABOVE BACHELOR LEVEL

Refers to the possession of a university certificate or diploma above the bachelor level, regardless of whether other educational qualifications are held or not. Normally, this type of certificate is obtained following a first degree in the same field of study, or following a master's or first professional degree.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: No certificate or diploma above bachelor level;
Certificate or diploma above bachelor level.

Remarks: This derived variable provides a more complete count of all persons with university certificates above the bachelor level, regardless of what other qualifications were obtained. Diplomas or certificates obtained following a first degree in the same field of study (e.g., a diploma in education) are counted in the "Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma" variable. However, these types of certificates or diplomas are also granted following either a master's or first professional degree (e.g., in medicine). In these cases, the higher degrees take precedence in the "Highest Degree..." variable, and no count is available for persons with these higher degrees and the university certificate above the bachelor level. Examples of such certificates can be found in university programs or courses in medical specializations or applied engineering and high technology areas.

SCHOOLING: YEARS OF OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than 1 year of completed courses) of training at educational institutions which do not grant degrees and are not at the elementary-secondary level.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)*, 1976 (1/3 sample)**, 1971 (1/3 sample)***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: None; Less than 1 year (of completed courses); 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years or more.

Remarks: Schooling in all institutions other than university, secondary or elementary schools is included here, whether or not these institutions require a secondary (high) school certificate for entrance. Leisure or recreation courses are not intended to be included.

For the 1986 Census, the "Belles-Lettres" and "Rhétorique" levels of classical colleges in Quebec are intended to be included as "1 year" and "2 years" of "Other non-university" education respectively.

The number of academic years successfully completed is reported regardless of the actual length of time it may have taken. If other non-university training was received by correspondence or through part-time (day or evening) attendance, then the accumulated credits are to be converted to the equivalent number of years in the regular full-time program. CEGEP (general) and CEGEP (professional) courses are both included in this category.

In 1976, university transfer courses of community colleges were intended to be counted at the university level. In 1981, the intent was that these courses be indicated at the "Other non-university" level. The 1981 situation is to be replicated in 1986. No explicit reference therefore was made to convert "university transfer courses" taken at community colleges to the university level. The reason for this is that there are no Canada-wide standards for defining "university transfer courses" and differences exist within provinces as well. The defining feature of education in this area is thus the institution where the education was obtained (i.e. CEGEPs and community colleges are non-university institutions).

* In 1981, the "Belles-Lettres" and "Rhétorique" levels of classical colleges in Quebec were to be included as "1 year" and "2 years" of **university** education respectively.

** In 1976, CEGEP (general) courses were intended to be included at the university level; most respondents, however, were not consistent in the application of this definition. The responses in 1976 were None; 1 year or less; 2 years; 3 years or more.

*** In 1971, this area was referred to as "schooling since secondary". The responses were None; 1; 2; 3+, for "other than university". In 1961, this category was not included.

SCHOOLING: YEARS OF UNIVERSITY

Refers to the total number of completed years (or less than 1 year of completed courses) of education at educational institutions which confer a degree, certificate or diploma upon successful completion of a program of studies.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)*, 1976 (1/3 sample)**, 1971 (1/3 sample)***, 1961***

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: None; Less than 1 year (of completed courses); 1 year; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years; 11-15 years.

Remarks: The number of years refers to academic years completed, regardless of the actual length of time it may have taken. Two semesters with the normal course load are considered equivalent to one academic year. If university training was completed through correspondence, or through part-time (day or evening) study, then the accumulated credits are to be converted to the equivalent number of years in the regular full-time university program.

For the 1986 Census, the "Philo I" and "Philo II" levels of classical colleges in Quebec are intended to be included as "1 year" and "2 years" of university education respectively.

Persons who received teacher training in a faculty of education associated with a university are to indicate such training at the university level. Otherwise, if the teacher training either presently or in past years was in a non-university affiliated setting, then such training is considered "other non-university schooling".

* In 1981, the "Philo I" and "Philo II" levels of classical colleges in Quebec were to be included as "3 years" and "4 years" of university education respectively.

** In 1976, university transfer and CEGEP (general) courses were intended to be included at the university level. In the case of CEGEP (general) this definition was not consistently applied by respondents. Responses in 1976 were None; 1 year or less; 2 years; 3 years; 4 years; 5 years; 6 years or more.

*** In 1971, the responses were None; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6+. In 1961, the responses were 1-2; 3; 4+; Degree, and referred to the highest year attended, not necessarily completed. In both 1971 and 1961, there were no explicit instructions related to university transfer courses.

SEX

Refers to the gender of the respondent.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Total population.

Responses: Male; Female.

Remarks: Since a person's first name is not always sufficient indication of his/her sex (e.g., Jean, Leslie, Francis), respondents were required to specify "Male" or "Female".

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE (IN REFERENCE WEEK)

Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1986). Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Remarks: See the definitions of LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, EMPLOYED and UNEMPLOYED, for further information. See also Figure 6 on page 38.

* See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

UNEMPLOYED

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
- (b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Remarks: The Unemployed includes first, those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available for work in the reference week.

Some people who reported that they could not start work in the reference week are in fact considered as available (i.e. in the case of people already committed to another job; because of temporary illness or disability; or

because of personal or family responsibilities). These answers are interpreted in the light of the person's recent job search and implied intention to find work. "Going to school" and the residual "Other" are the two responses where the person is considered truly unavailable for work and therefore not in the labour force.

Those persons who had not worked during the reference week because they had been laid off from a job to which they expected to return constitute a second element of the Unemployed. The availability criterion was applied to such persons if they also looked for work. In 1981, persons who had been laid off were considered unemployed only if the period of their lay-off did not exceed 26 weeks. In 1986, this restriction has been dropped.

Persons who did not work during the reference week but had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less are also counted as unemployed. As in the case of persons on lay-off, the availability criterion was applied only if they also looked for work.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (in reference week) in an area, group, or category. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1976 (1/3 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Remarks: See the definition of UNEMPLOYED and Appendix C for information on the comparability of labour force activity with previous censuses.

* See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

URBAN POPULATION

Refers to persons living in a continuously built-in area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre, based on the previous census.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

* The population density criterion in 1976 was 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre).

** For the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses, urban areas included persons living in: (1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over; (2) unincorporated places of 1,000 or over having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile; and (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2) where a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile existed.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1985

Refers to the number of weeks in 1985 during which a person worked even if for only a few hours. It includes weeks of vacation or sick leave with pay or paid absence on training courses. "Work" excludes housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: None; Write-in entry of number of weeks.

Remarks: Any week in which the person worked, even if only for a few hours, was counted as a week of work.

Respondents were instructed to enter 52 weeks if they were paid for a full year even though they worked less than a year (for example, a school teacher paid on a 12-month basis). In 1971, data for this variable included institutional residents, and were obtained in grouped form (none; 1-13; 14-26; 27-39; 40-48; 49-52).

The January 1981 Labour Force Survey supplementary survey contained questions designed to provide similar information on the extent of work during the year. For coverage differences between the Census of Canada and the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix C.

* See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

WHEN LAST WORKED

Refers to the year or period in which a person last worked at all, even for a few days. "Work" excludes housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a direct variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)*

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: In 1986; in 1985; before 1985; never worked in lifetime.

Remarks: Recent immigrants who had not yet found employment in Canada were instructed (if they inquired) to report the year in which they last worked in another country. The 1971 data for this variable included institutional residents.

Similar data are available from the Labour Force Survey.

See also Figure 6 on page 38.

* See the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms for the differences between 1961 and 1971.

WORK ACTIVITY IN 1985

Derived from the number of weeks which a person worked in 1985 and whether these weeks worked were full time or part time. Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Responses: Did not work in 1985;
Worked 1-13 weeks full time;
1-13 weeks part time;
14-26 weeks full time;
14-26 weeks part time;
27-39 weeks full time;
27-39 weeks part time;
40-48 weeks full time;
40-48 weeks part time;
49-52 weeks full time;
49-52 weeks part time.

Remarks: The term full-year full-time workers refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who worked 49-52 weeks full time in 1985. For further information, see the WEEKS WORKED IN 1985 and FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WEEKS WORKED IN 1985 variables.

WORK ACTIVITY IN 1980 was a new variable in 1981, although similar data can be derived from the 1971 Census data base.

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Refers to the year of first immigration to Canada reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Population, excluding institutional residents, who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Responses: Single years from 1865 to 1986.

Remarks: Persons who reported a citizenship "Canadian, by birth" will not have gone through the immigration process, and thus, will not have a year of immigration. Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already established residence here as non-permanent residents were to report the year in which they first received landed immigrant status. It should be noted that the 1986 and 1981 questions address a slightly more restricted population (persons not Canadian citizens by birth) compared to 1971 (all persons born outside Canada). Due to processing restrictions, earlier censuses had only pre-defined periods of immigration.

FAMILIES

Introduction

This section includes variables related to census families and economic families.

Figure 9 below shows, graphically, the subuniverses for which family variables are collected.

See also Figure 10, Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status, on the following page.

Figure 9. Census and Economic Family Universes and Subuniverses

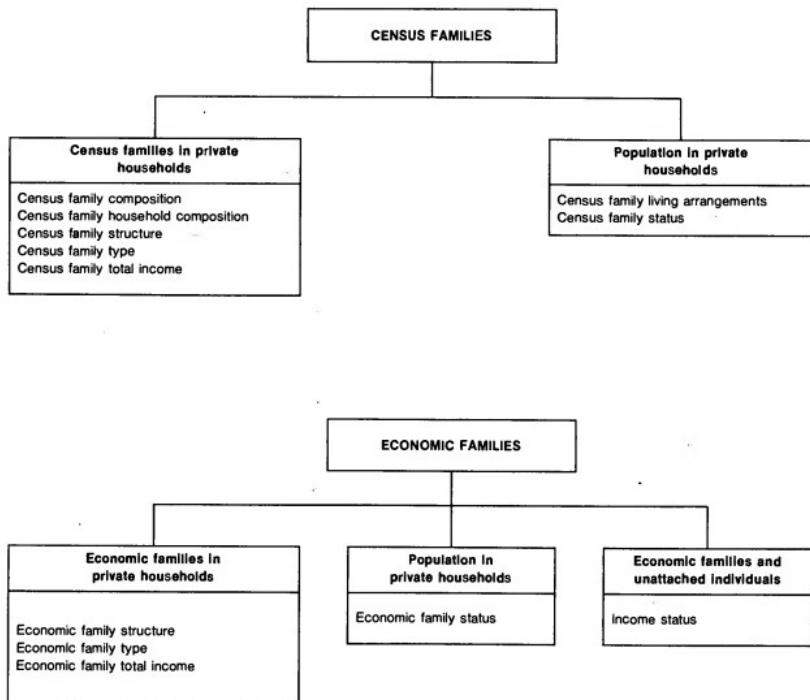
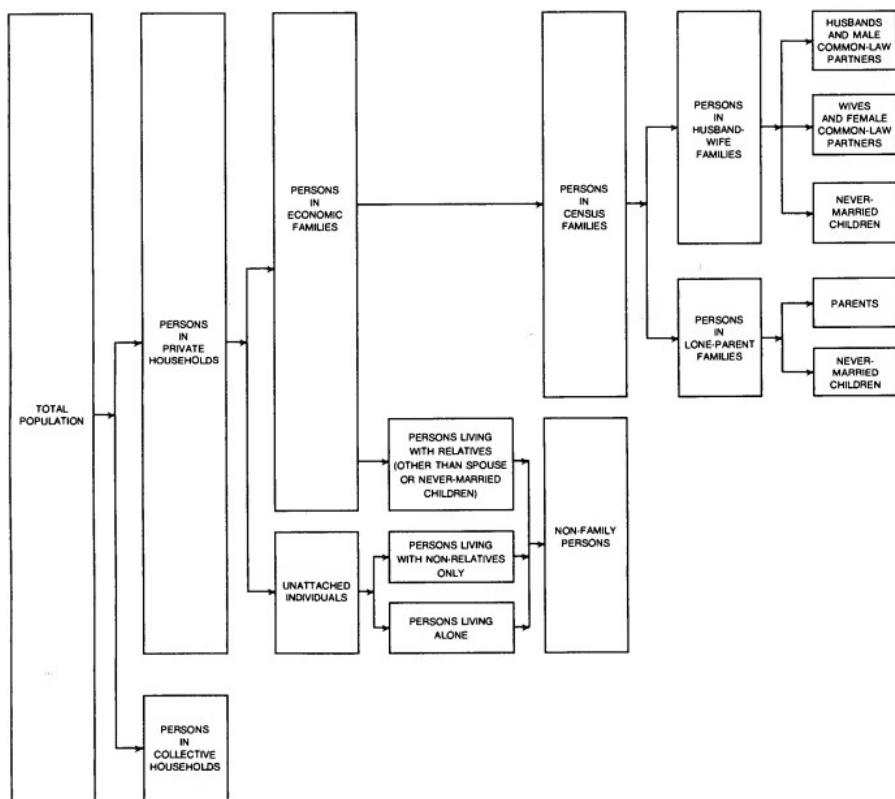


Figure 10. Economic and Census Family Membership and Family Status



ABORIGINAL CENSUS FAMILY STATUS

Aboriginal census families are defined as those in which the husband and/or the wife (in a husband-wife family) or the lone parent (in a lone-parent family) is an aboriginal person.

The aboriginal census family status refers to classification of the population in terms of whether they are members of an aboriginal census family or non-census family persons.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*

Reported for: Population in private households.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based on data collected on a 100% basis. In published form, this variable is classified as follows:

Total Census Family Persons

- Member of an Inuit census family
- Member of a status or registered Indian census family
- Member of a non-status Indian census family
- Member of a Métis census family
- Member of a non-status Indian and Métis census family
- Member of a non-aboriginal census family

Total Non-family Persons

- * In the 1981 Census, aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension, while in 1986, a separate question identified aboriginal persons.

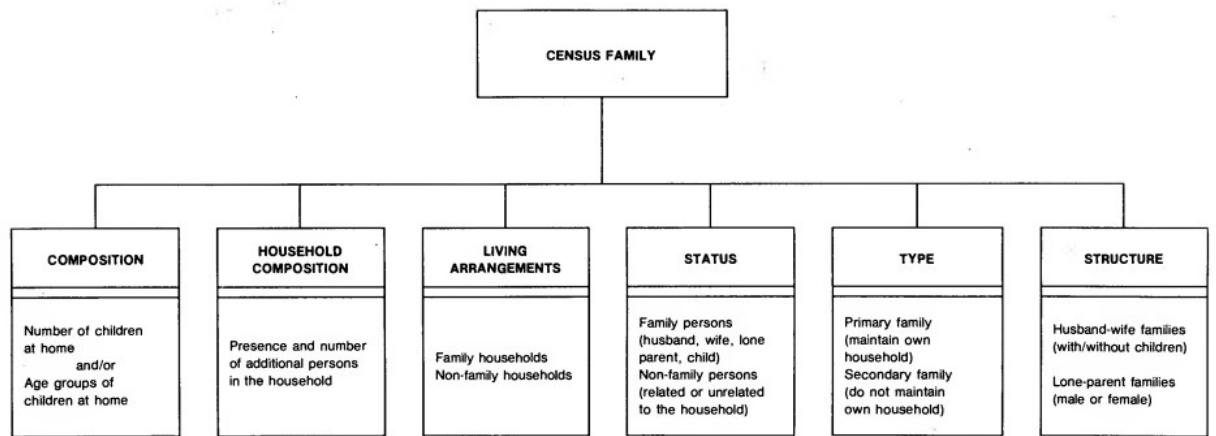
CENSUS FAMILY

Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as now married, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in most census family tables. (See Figure 10 on the previous page.)

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The census family and its associated classifications and variables are derived based on responses to the questions on Relationship to Person 1, Sex, Date of Birth and Marital Status, as well as the order of listing of household members on the questionnaire. Figure 11 on the following page provides a summary of the various classifications for census families.

Figure 11. Overview of Census Family Variables



CENSUS FAMILY COMPOSITION

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of the number and/or age groups of children at home.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Responses: Families by Number of Children at Home

Total families

- Total families with no children at home
- Total families with children at home
 - 1 child at home
 - 2 children at home
 - 3 children at home
 - 4 children at home
 - 5 children at home
 - 6 children at home
 - 7 children at home
 - 8 or more children at home

Families by Age Groups of Children at Home

Total families

- Total families with children at home
 - Total families with
 - all children at home 18 years and over
 - at least one child 18 years and over and at least one child 17 years and under at home
 - all children at home 17 years and under
 - Under 6 years
 - 6-14 years
 - 15-17 years
 - Under 6 and 6-14 years
 - Under 6 and 15-17 years
 - 6-14 and 15-17 years
 - Under 6, 6-14 and 15-17 years

Remarks: For definition of children, see CENSUS FAMILY STATUS. This is a derived variable.

In the 1971 Census, figures were published according to the number of children under 25 years of age only.

CENSUS FAMILY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of the presence and number of "additional persons" in the household.

Additional persons refers to any household members who are not members of the census family being considered. These additional persons may be either members of another census family, or non-family persons.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Remarks: This variable is designed to provide data on household composition from the census family perspective. This variable is derived and does not reside on the data base.

CENSUS FAMILY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Refers to the classification of persons in terms of whether they are members of a family household or a non-family household, and whether they are family or non-family persons.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Reported for: Population in private households.

Remarks: This variable is designed to provide data on household living arrangements at the population level.

In published form, this variable is classified as follows:

Total persons in private households

 Total persons in family households

 Husbands, wives or lone parents

 Children in husband-wife families

 Children in lone-parent families

 Non-family persons

 Living with relatives*

 Living with non-relatives only**

 Total persons in non-family households

 Living with relatives*

 Living with one or more non-relatives only

 Living alone

This variable is derived and does not reside on the data base.

* May include non-relatives.

** These non-relatives must constitute a census family.

CENSUS FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of the population into family and non-family persons. (See Figure 10 on page 72.)

Family persons refers to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

The terms husband and wife refer to persons living in the same dwelling as their spouse. Persons living common-law are considered, for census purposes, as now married, regardless of their legal marital status, and accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in most of the published tables.

Lone parent refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married children.

Child refers to sons and daughters (including adopted children and stepchildren) who have never married, regardless of age, and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who have ever been married, regardless of their marital status at enumeration, are not considered as members of their parents' family, even though they are living in the same dwelling.

Non-family persons refers to household members who do not belong to a census family. They may be related to the household reference person - Person 1 - (e.g., brother-in-law, cousin, grandparent) or unrelated (e.g., lodger, room-mate, employee). A person living alone is always a non-family person.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971**

Reported for: Population in private households.

Responses: Husband or male common-law partner; wife or female common-law partner; male lone parent; female lone parent; child; non-family person.

Remarks: This is a derived variable residing on the data base.

* As of the 1976 Census, unrelated wards, foster and guardianship children, whether or not pay is received, are classified and tabulated as lodgers rather than as children in families (as had been the previous census practice), in order to adhere more closely to the literal definition and meaning of children (i.e. sons and daughters) in census families.

** The published data for census family status for 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 are comparable, although census family status as defined in the Dictionary of the 1971 Census terms corresponds to the current definition of census family structure.

CENSUS FAMILY STRUCTURE

Refers to the classification of census families into husband-wife families (with or without children present) and lone-parent families by sex of parent.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Remarks: This is a derived variable.

CENSUS FAMILY TYPE

Refers to the classification of census families in terms of whether or not they maintain their own household (i.e. whether the person responsible for household payments - rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc. - is a member of a census family).

Primary family refers to the census family in which a person responsible for household payments is a member.

Secondary family refers to any census family in which a person responsible for household payments is not a member.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Remarks: If the person identified as responsible for the household payments is a non-family person, or resides elsewhere, no primary family will exist in the household regardless of whether Person 1 is a census family member. Accordingly, any census family in such a household will be classified as a secondary census family.

This is a derived variable residing on the data base.

- * In 1981, the criterion for determining family type was changed. A new question was added to the census questionnaire to determine a person responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, and is used to identify primary and secondary families. For 1986, this criterion is maintained.

In previous censuses, the primary family was defined as the family of the head of the household. While we anticipate that in the majority of cases the person responsible for household payments will also be considered as the household reference person (Person 1), this will not always be the case.

ECONOMIC FAMILY

Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Persons living common-law are considered, for census purposes, as now married regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as married couples in the economic family tables. (See Figure 10 on page 72.)

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

Remarks: The economic family concept requires only that family members be related by blood, marriage or adoption, whereas the census family concept requires that family members must have a husband-wife, or parent and never-married child relationship. Hence, the concept of economic family may refer to a larger group of persons than does the census family concept. For example: a widowed mother living with her married son and daughter-in-law would be treated as a non-family person under the definition of a census family, but would be counted as a member of an economic family along with her son and daughter-in-law; two or more related families living together also constitute one economic family, as for example, a man and his wife living with their married son and daughter-in-law; two or more brothers or sisters living together, apart from their parents, will form an economic family but not a census family since they do not meet the requirements for the latter. In a few situations involving persons living together and related to each other (for example, two brothers) but who are not related to Person 1 in the household (as when relationship to Person 1 is stated as lodger, room-mate, or employee), economic families cannot be determined due to data processing constraints.

The Economic Family and its associated classifications and variables are derived based on responses to the questions Relationship to Person 1, Sex, Date of Birth and Marital Status, as well as the order of listing of household members on the questionnaire.

ECONOMIC FAMILY STATUS

Refers to the classification of population in terms of whether or not they are members of an economic family. (See Figure 10 on page 72.)

Economic family persons refers to household members who are members of an economic family.

Unattached individuals refers to household members who are not members of an economic family. A person living alone is always an unattached individual.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Population in private households.

Remarks: In published form, economic family members may be further classified as follows:

Spouses in husband-wife families

Reference person in non-husband-wife families

Children under 15 years

Married children (of reference person) 15 years and over

Other children (of reference person) 15 years and over

Other relatives (of reference person) 15 years and over

Sex and relevant age distributions are also available.

This is a derived variable.

ECONOMIC FAMILY STRUCTURE

Refers to the classification of economic families into husband-wife economic families and non-husband-wife economic families.

Husband-wife economic families are those in which one of two spouses, either the husband or the wife, is the economic family reference person.

Non-husband-wife economic families are of two kinds: those in which either a male or female lone parent is the economic family reference person, or those in which a non-census family person is the economic family reference person.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Remarks: While there is only one household reference person per household, there may be more than one economic family in a household and each one will contain an economic family reference person.

This variable is derived and does not reside on the data base.

ECONOMIC FAMILY TYPE

Refers to the classification of economic families in terms of whether or not they maintain their own household (i.e. whether the person responsible for household payments - rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc. - is a member of an economic family).

Primary economic family refers to the economic family in which the person responsible for household payments is a member.

Secondary economic family refers to any economic family in which the person responsible for household payments is not a member.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*, 1976, 1971

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Remarks: If the person identified as responsible for the household payments is an unattached individual, or resides elsewhere, no primary economic family will exist in the household, regardless of whether Person 1 is an economic family member. Accordingly, any economic family in such a household will be classified as a secondary economic family.

This is a derived variable residing on the data base.

- * In 1981, the criterion for determining family type was changed. A new question was added to the census questionnaire to determine a person responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, and is used to identify primary and secondary economic families. For 1986, this criterion is maintained.

In previous censuses, the primary economic family was defined as the economic family of the head of the household. While we anticipate that in the majority of cases the person responsible for household payments will also be considered as the household reference person (Person 1), this will not always be the case.

INCOME: AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Average census family income refers to the weighted mean total income of census families in 1985. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of families (e.g., husband-wife families with working wives) by the number of families in that group whether or not they reported income. Similarly, the average income of a group of non-family persons is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of the specified group by the number of all non-family persons 15 years of age and over in the group whether or not they reported income.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. It is calculated for any group as follows:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum(Y_i W_i)}{\sum W_i}, \text{ where}$$

\bar{Y} = Average income of the group

Y_i = Actual income of each census family/non-family person in the group

W_i = Weight of each census family/non-family person in the group.

Average and median incomes of census families and non-family persons and the corresponding standard errors for average income are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

INCOME: AVERAGE INCOME OF ECONOMIC FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Average economic family income refers to the weighted mean total income of economic families in 1985. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of families (e.g., husband-wife families with

working wives) by the number of families in that group whether or not they reported income. Similarly, the average income of a group of unattached individuals is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of the specified group by the number of all unattached individuals 15 years of age and over in the group whether or not they reported income.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under INCOME: AVERAGE INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS for the method of calculation employed to derive this statistic.

INCOME: CENSUS FAMILY TOTAL INCOME

The total income of a census family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Census families in private households.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: For details on the intercensal comparability of the concept, coverage, methodology and reference period for income data, see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: ECONOMIC FAMILY TOTAL INCOME

The total income of an economic family is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Economic families in private households.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: For details on the intercensal comparability of the concept, coverage, methodology and reference period for income data, see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: INCOME STATUS

Refers to a derived variable which indicates the position of an economic family or unattached individual in relation to Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs. These cut-offs are determined separately for families of different sizes and living in areas of different degrees of urbanization.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Economic families and unattached individuals.

Responses: ABOVELINE; BELOWLINE; NOTAPPCBL.

Remarks: The three code values in this variable indicate the income status of the economic family/unattached individual as follows:

ABOVELINE:

This value will indicate that the total income of the economic family or the unattached individual in 1985 was not below the low income cut-off point for it.

BELOWLINE:

This value will indicate that the total income of the economic family or the unattached individual in 1985 was below the low income cut-off point for it.

NOTAPPCBL:

This value will indicate that the economic family or the unattached individual falls outside the conceptual framework for low income cut-offs.

For the purposes of low income statistics, economic families and unattached individuals in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on the Indian reserves are excluded. The low income cut-offs were based on certain expenditure-income patterns which were not available from survey data for the entire population.

The income status of economic families and unattached individuals is based on the revised (1978) cut-offs which were initially estimated from the 1978 National Family Expenditure Survey and then updated to 1985 by the changes in the Consumer Price Index since 1978. The following is the 1985 matrix of low income cut-offs:

Low Income Cut-offs for Economic Families and
Unattached Individuals, 1985

Family size	SIZE OF AREA OF RESIDENCE				
	500,000 or more	100,000 to 499,999	30,000 to 99,999	Small urban regions	Rural (farm and non-farm)
1985					
1	10,233	9,719	9,117	8,429	7,568
2	13,501	12,815	11,956	11,093	9,891
3	18,061	17,115	15,996	14,880	13,244
4	20,812	19,779	18,490	17,200	15,310
5	24,252	22,963	21,415	19,952	17,803
6	26,488	25,026	23,393	21,758	19,436
7 or more	29,155	27,606	25,801	23,994	21,415

For further details on conceptual and coverage aspects, see the relevant 1986 Census bulletin.

INCOME: MEDIAN INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

The median income of a specified group of census families or non-family persons 15 years of age and over is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of the families or non-family persons are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. For an income size distribution, it is estimated as follows:

$$M = L_m + c_m(d/f_m), \text{ where}$$

$$M = \text{Median value}$$

L_m = Lower boundary of the income group in which

$$\frac{N}{2} = \frac{\sum W_i}{2} \text{ falls, where}$$

N = Number of census families/non-family persons in the category for whom the distribution is being shown

W_i = Weight of each census family/non-family person in the category

c_m = Size (range) of the median income group

d = Number of census families/non-family persons necessary from the median income group to reach the middle

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{N}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f_i$$

f_m = Frequency or total (weighted) census families/non-family persons in the median income group.

Average and median incomes of census families and non-family persons and the corresponding standard errors for average income are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

INCOME: MEDIAN INCOME OF ECONOMIC FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

The median income of a specified group of economic families or unattached individuals 15 years of age and over is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of the families or unattached individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under INCOME: MEDIAN INCOME OF CENSUS FAMILIES AND NON-FAMILY PERSONS for the method of calculation employed to derive this statistic.

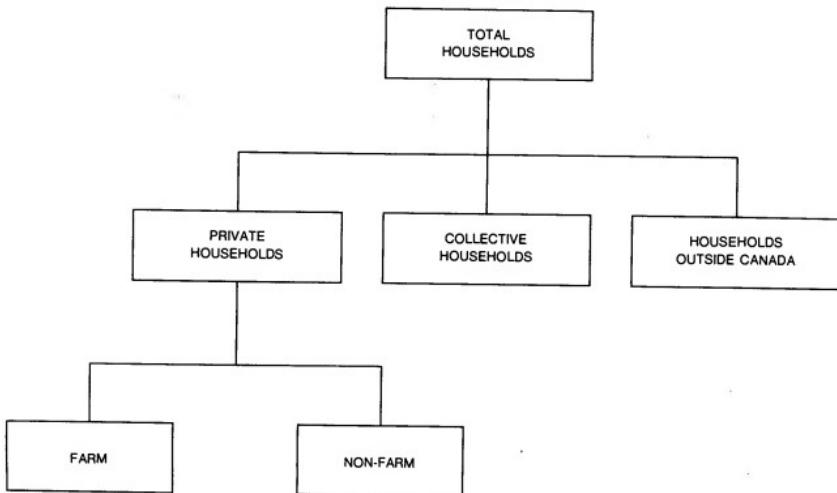


HOUSEHOLDS

Introduction

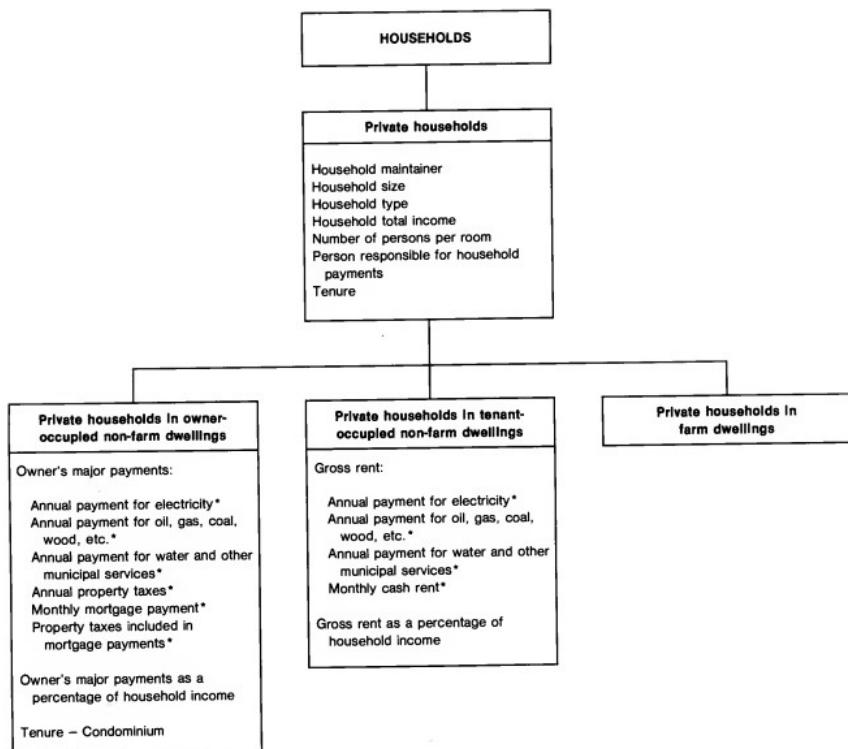
Variables in this section pertain to the household universe. A household is a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling.

Figure 12. Household Universe



Refer to Figure 13 on the following page for a graphic representation of the household subuniverses for which variables are available.

Figure 13. Household Universe and Subuniverses



*These shelter cost components are aggregated to form owner's major payments and gross rent. Individually, they are not published but may be obtained through special request.

ABORIGINAL PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Aboriginal private households are defined as those in which there is an aboriginal census family (see ABORIGINAL CENSUS FAMILY STATUS for definition), or in which 50% or more of the household members are aboriginal persons.

The aboriginal private household type refers to the classification of private households as to whether they are aboriginal households or not.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*

Reported for: Private households.

Remarks: This is a derived variable based on data collected on a 100% basis. In published form, this variable is classified as follows:

Total non-aboriginal private households
Total aboriginal private households
 Inuit private household
 Status or registered Indian private household
 Non-status Indian private household
 Métis private household
 Non-status Indian and Métis private household

* In the 1981 Census, aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension, while in 1986 a separate question identified aboriginal persons.

ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR ELECTRICITY

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for electricity.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None (or included in rent or other payments) or dollar value.

* In 1961 and 1971, data were collected for the variable "average monthly payment for electricity" for tenant households only.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS and RENT, GROSS.

ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR OIL, GAS, COAL, WOOD OR OTHER FUELS

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None (or included in rent or other payments) or dollar value.

* In 1961 and 1971, data were collected for the variables "average monthly payment for gas" and "average yearly payment for oil, coal, wood or kerosene" for tenant households only.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS and RENT, GROSS.

ANNUAL PAYMENT FOR WATER AND OTHER MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Refers to yearly payments (last 12 months) for water and other municipal services.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961* (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None (or included in rent or other payments) or dollar value.

* In 1961 and 1971, data were collected for the variable "average monthly payment for water" for tenant households only.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS and RENT, GROSS.

ANNUAL PROPERTY TAXES

Refers to estimated yearly property taxes (municipal and school) for an owner-occupied dwelling.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None or dollar value.

Remarks: Includes local improvement taxes as well, even if billed separately.

See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

Households are classified into three groups: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS and HOUSEHOLDS OUTSIDE CANADA.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

HOUSEHOLD, COLLECTIVE

Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy a collective dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. Data for collective households with foreign and/or temporary residents only are not shown.

Remarks: See DWELLINGS, COLLECTIVE.

HOUSEHOLD MAINTAINER

Refers to the person, or one of the persons, in the household who pays the rent, or the mortgage, or the taxes, or electricity, etc., for the dwelling. If such a person is not present in the household, then Person 1 is assigned as the household maintainer.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Reported for: Private households.

HOUSEHOLD OUTSIDE CANADA

Refers to a person or group of persons residing together outside Canada on government, military or diplomatic postings. Only limited data are available for these households.

Remarks: In 1971, the term households abroad was used. Prior to the 1971 Census, these households were included in the count of private households, and housing data were imputed to them. In 1971, they were included in the count of private households but housing data were not imputed. In 1976, 1981 and 1986, both households outside Canada and their dwellings were excluded from the counts of private households and occupied private dwellings.

HOUSEHOLD, PRIVATE

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Refers to the number of persons in a private household.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Private households.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Refers to the basic division of private households into family and non-family households. Family household refers to a household that contains at least one census family (e.g., persons living in the same dwelling who have a husband-wife or parent and never-married child relationship). One-family household refers to a single census family that occupies one private dwelling. The family may be that of the person responsible for household payments (primary family) or a family in which the person responsible for household payments is not a member (secondary family). A multiple-family household is one in which two or more census families occupy the same private dwelling. Additional persons may or may not be present in such a household.

A non-family household refers to one person who lives alone in a private dwelling, or to a group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not constitute a census family.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Reported for: Private households.

Remarks: This is a derived variable which is based on the presence of census families in the household and, as such, the data for this variable are not resident on the data base. In its published form, the most detailed legend is as follows:

- Family households
 - One-family households
 - Primary family households
 - Husband-wife family
 - Without children
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons
 - With children
 - Without additional persons
 - With additional persons
 - Lone-parent family

Without additional persons
With additional persons
Secondary family households
Husband-wife family
Without children
With children
Lone-parent family
Multiple-family households
Non-family households
One person only
Two or more persons

Note that a collapsed version of this variable appears in some published tables.

INCOME: AVERAGE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS

Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households in 1985. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of households (e.g., family households) by the number of households in that group, whether or not they reported income.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. It is calculated for any group as follows:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum(Y_i W_i)}{\sum W_i}, \text{ where}$$

\bar{Y} = Average income of the group

Y_i = Actual income of each household in the group

W_i = Weight of each household in the group.

Average and median incomes of households and the corresponding standard error for average income are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

INCOME: HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME

The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: Positive or negative dollar value or nil.

Remarks: For details on the intercensal comparability of the concept, coverage, methodology and reference period for income data see "Remarks" under INCOME: TOTAL INCOME.

INCOME: MEDIAN INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS

The median income of a specified group of households is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Remarks: This statistic is not resident on the data base. For an income size distribution, it is estimated as follows:

$$M = L_m + c_m(d/f_m), \text{ where}$$

M = Median value

L_m = Lower boundary of the income group in which

$$\frac{N}{2} = \frac{\sum W_i}{2} \text{ falls, where}$$

N = Number of households in the category for whom the distribution is being shown

W_i = Weight of each household in the category

c_m = Size (range) of the median income group

d = Number of households necessary from the median income group to reach the middle

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{N}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} f_i$$

f_m = Frequency or total (weighted) households in the median income group.

Average and median incomes of households and the corresponding standard error for average income are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT

Refers to total regular monthly mortgage (or debt) payments for the dwelling.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None or dollar value.

Remarks: In cases where mortgage payments are made in other than monthly instalments (e.g., once, twice a year, or every three months), all payments made in that year are added and then divided by 12, to obtain the average monthly amount paid.

See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

Refers to the number of persons per room in a dwelling. (See definition of ROOMS on page 112.) This is a derived variable.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: 0.5 or less; 0.6-1.0; 1.1-1.5; 1.6-2.0; 2.1 or more.

OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS

Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None or dollar value.

Remarks: Owner's major payments include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, and property taxes (municipal and school).

To be consistent with the change in TENURE classification of dwellings on reserves (see "Remarks" under TENURE), the variable OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS refers to non-reserve dwellings only in all published 1986 Census reports.

OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS OR GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Refers to the proportion of average monthly 1985 total household income which is spent on owner's major payments (in the case of owner-occupied dwellings) or on gross rent (in the case of tenant-occupied dwellings). This concept is illustrated below:

(a) Owner-occupied non-farm dwellings:

$$\frac{\text{Owner's major payments}}{\text{Average monthly 1985 total household income}} \times 100 = \underline{\quad} \%$$

(b) Tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings:

$$\frac{\text{Gross rent}}{\text{Average monthly 1985 total household income}} \times 100 = \underline{\quad} \%$$

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-/tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Less than 15%; 15-19%; 20-24%; 25-29%; 30-34%; 35-39%; 40-49%; 50% and over.

Remarks: Excludes households who reported a loss in their total household income, or had no income in 1985. The category "Less than 15%" includes households with income who incurred no owner's major payments/gross rent.

See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS and RENT, GROSS.

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD PAYMENTS

Refers to the person or one of the persons in the household who is responsible for paying the rent, or mortgage, or taxes, or electricity, etc.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: Person responsible for household payments; person not responsible for household payments.

Remarks: Data for this variable are used only to derive household maintainer and primary families/secondary families.

If the person responsible for household payments is a member of a census family which is part of the household, this family is identified as the primary family. Any census family in which the person responsible for household payments is not a member is designated as a secondary family. For further information, see the definition of family type.

PROPERTY TAXES INCLUDED IN MORTGAGE PAYMENTS

Refers to whether property taxes (municipal and school) are included in the total regular monthly mortgage or debt payments for a dwelling.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Yes; no.

Remarks: See "Remarks" under OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS.

RENT, GROSS

Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None or dollar value.

Remarks: Gross Rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent.

To be consistent with the change in TENURE classification of dwellings on reserves (see "Remarks" under TENURE), the variable GROSS RENT refers to non-reserve dwellings only in all published 1986 Census reports.

RENT, MONTHLY CASH

Refers to the regular monthly cash rent paid by tenant households.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: None or dollar value.

Remarks: Also included are parking fees paid with the rent, if any.

To be consistent with the change in TENURE classification of dwellings on reserves (see "Remarks" under TENURE), the variable MONTHLY CASH RENT refers to non-reserve dwellings only in all published 1986 Census reports.

TENURE

Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households.

Responses: Owned; Rented.

Remarks: A dwelling is classified as "owned" even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered).

A dwelling is classified as "rented" even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on reserves does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category on reserve has been created for 1986 Census products to apply to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as owned or rented. Thus, in the 1986 Census publications, unless otherwise specified, tenure categories owned and rented refer to occupied private non-reserve dwellings only. Published categories are: Owned; Rented; and On Reserve.

TENURE - CONDOMINIUM

Refers to whether the dwelling is part of a registered condominium.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Private households in owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings.

Remarks: A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land is held in joint ownership with others.

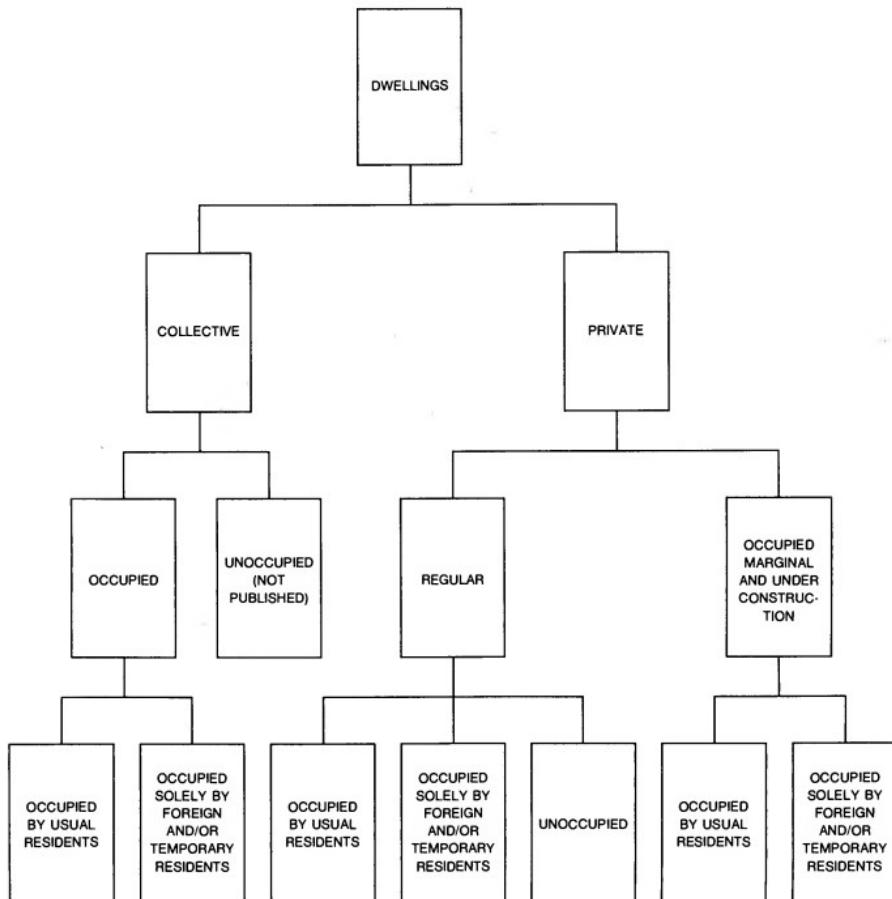
To be consistent with the change in TENURE classification of dwellings on reserves (see "Remarks" under TENURE), the variable TENURE - CONDOMINIUM refers to non-reserve dwellings only in all published 1986 Census reports.

DWELLINGS

Introduction

This section contains variables and subuniverses related to dwellings. For a schematic representation of the dwelling universe, refer to Figure 14 below.

Figure 14. The Dwelling Universe in the 1986 Census



DWELLING

Refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or group of persons resides or could reside. See Figure 14 on page 103 for the classification of DWELLINGS in the 1986 Census.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

DWELLING, COLLECTIVE

Refers to a dwelling of a commercial, institutional or communal nature. It may be identified by a sign on the premises or by a Census Representative speaking with the person in charge or with a resident or a neighbour, etc. Included are rooming- or lodging-houses, hotels, motels, tourist homes, nursing homes, hospitals, staff residences, communal quarters of military camps, work camps, jails, missions, group homes, and so on. Collective dwellings may be occupied by usual residents or solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Responses: Collective Dwelling Types are:

Hotels, Motels and Tourist Homes

A commercial establishment generally purpose-built to provide temporary accommodation for persons on business or pleasure trips.

Lodging- and Rooming-houses

A commercial establishment which may originally have been a private dwelling, having furnished rooms for rent, and identified by a sign or by a Census Representative speaking with a person in charge, a resident, or a neighbour, etc., or which is occupied on Census Day by at least 10 persons unrelated to the person designated as Person 1.

School Residences and Residences for Training Centres

One or more buildings which usually accommodate students attending an educational institution or training centre, such as boarding schools, colleges, universities, etc. These buildings may be located on or off the grounds of the institution and at the time of the census may accommodate non-students.

YM/YWCAs, Missions, Hostels, Campgrounds and Parks

A building or other facility providing accommodation to transient persons or to persons with no fixed address. (It may also contain usual residents, if such individuals consider themselves as not having any usual place of residence.)

Work Camps

Accommodation provided to employees of an industry such as mining, logging or hydro construction, and generally located in a remote area. A work camp usually consists of bunk-houses, tents, trailers, etc.

Religious Institutions

An institution such as a convent or a seminary which provides accommodation to members of a religious group.

Orphanages and Children's Homes

An institution providing accommodation to orphans or children who are wards of the court.

Special Care Homes and Institutions for the Elderly and Chronically Ill

An institution providing long-term care to the aged, senile, and chronically ill. Included are nursing homes, homes for the aged, chronic care and extended care hospitals.

Hospitals

An institution providing medical or surgical diagnosis and treatment to the ill or injured. Included are general hospitals, hospitals for children, maternity hospitals, etc.

Psychiatric Institutions

An institution providing psychiatric diagnosis or treatment.

Treatment Centres and Institutions for the Physically Handicapped

An institution providing care and treatment to the physically handicapped.

Hutterite Colonies

A group of people of the Hutterite religion who live in communal dwellings and use their land for agricultural purposes.

Correctional and Penal Institutions

Any federal or provincial penal institution where institutional residents (mostly adults) are confined for an extended period of time and where some form of rehabilitation program exists.

Young Offenders Facilities

An institution or home for the secure or open custody of minors, who are awaiting trial, are under court order or who have been convicted of an offence.

Jails

Any municipal or county institution where institutional residents (mostly adults) are detained for a short period of time. Jails may be operated by a police force or by a municipality.

Military Camps

Any communal building on a military base in Canada belonging to the Canadian Armed Forces.

Other

A dwelling that meets the criteria of the collective dwelling definition but does not fall into any specified type. Included are race-tracks, outfitter lodges, carnival/circus camps, non-religious communes, etc.

Merchant and Coast Guard Vessels*

Merchant vessels over 1,000 tons, coast guard vessels, and oil rigs at sea whose occupants, on Census Day, reported no place of residence other than the ship on which they served.

Naval Vessels*

Canadian Armed Forces vessels whose occupants, on Census Day, are enumerated at sea or in port.

Remarks: Only data for occupied collective dwellings are published and limited information is available.

* The population of Canadian merchant, naval and coast guard vessels is assigned to special collective enumeration areas in port areas. The overall number of such enumeration areas is one per port.

DWELLING, MARGINAL*

Refers to a private dwelling which is not suitable for year-round (permanent) occupancy; that is, it does not appear to have sufficient facilities to provide comfortable accommodation throughout the year (e.g., non-winterized cottages or cabins). Included is any occupied structure or building which was not built for or converted for year-round or permanent occupancy (e.g., unconverted barns or garages).

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Remarks: Marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction correspond to the 1981 category "seasonal/marginal".

* Enumerated only when occupied on Census Day.

DWELLING, OCCUPIED PRIVATE

Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing reports are for occupied private dwellings rather than unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

DWELLING, OWNER-OCCUPIED PRIVATE, NON-FARM

Refers to a private dwelling, other than one situated on a farm and occupied by a farm operator, which is owned or being bought by some member of the household.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Remarks: A dwelling is classified as "owned" even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered). For the definition of condominium, see TENURE - CONDOMINIUM in the Households universe.

DWELLING, PRIVATE

Refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one which can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else.

The census classifies private dwellings into regular private dwellings, marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction. Regular private dwellings are further classified into three major groups: occupied dwellings (occupied by usual residents), unoccupied dwellings, and dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents. Marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction are classified as occupied by usual residents or by foreign and/or temporary residents. Marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction that were unoccupied on Census Day are not counted in the housing stock.

Censuses: 1986*, 1981*, 1976, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: In certain instances, there may be private households occupying structurally separate dwellings on or in a collective dwelling's premises (e.g., separate dwelling quarters for staff or employees living with their families). In these cases, the living quarters are enumerated as private dwellings inhabited by private households.

- * The classification of private dwellings into regular private dwellings and seasonal/marginal dwellings appears in the 1981 Census only. For the 1986 Census, the "seasonal/marginal" category is replaced by the categories "marginal" and "under construction" (including conversion and extensive renovation).
- ** The counts of dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents do not appear in the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses.

DWELLING, PRIVATE, OCCUPIED BY FOREIGN AND/OR TEMPORARY RESIDENTS

Refers to a private dwelling occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents on Census Day. A temporary resident of a dwelling is a person who resides there on Census Day, but has a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. A foreign resident is a person whose usual place of residence is outside Canada. These dwellings are classified into regular dwellings, marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*

- * In 1976, private dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents were not classified into regular dwellings and seasonal/marginal dwellings.

DWELLING, REGULAR

Refers to a private dwelling which was built or converted for year-round (permanent) occupancy. These dwellings are classified into occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings and dwellings occupied by foreign and/or temporary residents.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

DWELLING, TENANT-OCCUPIED PRIVATE, NON-FARM

Refers to a private dwelling, other than one situated on a farm and occupied by a farm operator, which is not owned by some member of the household.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Remarks: Included are dwellings provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent and dwellings that are part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement.

DWELLING UNDER CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION OR CONVERSION*

A dwelling under construction is a new dwelling which is not yet complete. The dwelling is considered complete when services such as electricity, plumbing, water, etc., have been connected and the dwelling's structural parts are installed, such as doors, windows, roof and walls (and in the case of high-rise apartments, passenger elevators). Painting, driveway paving, trim and landscaping need not be finished for the dwelling to be considered complete.

A dwelling under renovation or conversion is one which is unsuitable for occupancy because it is being extensively renovated or converted (e.g., from a single dwelling to multiple or vice versa).

Censuses: 1986

Remarks: Marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction correspond to the 1981 category "seasonal/marginal".

* Enumerated only when occupied on Census Day.

DWELLING, UNOCCUPIED PRIVATE

Refers to a private dwelling which is suitable for year-round or permanent occupancy, but in which no person or group of persons is determined to have been residing on Census Day.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966, 1961

Remarks: Marginal dwellings and dwellings under construction that were unoccupied on Census Day are not included in the housing stock.

* In 1971, the term vacant dwelling was used. This referred to a dwelling, not a seasonal or vacation home, which was suitable and available for immediate occupancy, but which was not inhabited on Census Day. Newly constructed dwellings, completed and ready for occupancy, but as yet unoccupied at the census date were counted as vacant. This did not refer, however, to dwellings whose occupants were temporarily away.

HEATING EQUIPMENT, CENTRAL

Refers to whether or not a dwelling has a central heating system. This variable is derived by collapsing specific responses to the main type of heating equipment question.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Remarks: The collapsing strategy is as follows:

With central heating

- Steam or hot water furnace or boiler
- Forced hot air furnace
 - With heat pump
 - Without heat pump and using one type of fuel/energy only
 - Without heat pump and using more than one type of fuel/energy
- Installed electric heating system

Without central heating

- Other electric heating system (plug-in)
- Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater
- Other (e.g., fireplace)

HEATING EQUIPMENT, MAIN TYPE OF

Refers to the main type of heating equipment used to heat the dwelling.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961** (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Steam or hot water furnace or boiler
Forced hot air furnace with heat pump***
Forced hot air furnace without heat pump and using one type of fuel/energy only (e.g., natural gas, oil, or electricity)***
Forced hot air furnace without heat pump and using more than one type of fuel/energy for heating (e.g., oil and wood, or oil and electricity)***
Installed electric heating system, e.g., built-in baseboard
Other electric heating system (plug-in)
Heating stove, cooking stove, space heater
Other, e.g., fireplace

* In 1971, the term principal heating equipment was used instead of main type of heating equipment in the census bulletins.

** As in 1971. Also, electric heating system was included in "Other" for 1961.

*** In 1986, the response "Forced hot air furnace" was expanded to three categories to indicate the use of heat pumps.

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: 1920 or before; 1921-1945; 1946-1960; 1961-1970; 1971-1975; 1976-1980; 1981-1985; 1986*.

Remarks: This refers to the period in which the building was originally built, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions. Respondents were asked to indicate the period of construction, to the best of their knowledge.

* First 5 months.

PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL

Refers to the fuel used most for heating the dwelling.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971* (1/3 sample), 1961** (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Piped gas, e.g., natural gas
Bottled gas, e.g., propane
Electricity only
Electricity as the main source where more than one fuel/energy is used,
e.g., electricity and oil
Oil or kerosene
Wood
Coal or coke
Other fuel or energy

* In 1971, PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL included the response category "No fuel used".

** In 1961, PRINCIPAL HEATING FUEL included the response category "Sawdust", which in subsequent censuses is included in "Other".

ROOMS

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971, 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: 1; 2; 3; ... 10 or more.

Remarks: Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room living-room arrangements). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

STRUCTURAL TYPE OF DWELLING

Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a detached single house, apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

Censuses: 1986*, 1981, 1976, 1971 1966, 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Occupied private dwellings.

Responses: Single-detached House - A single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A single-detached house has open space on all sides, and has no dwellings either above or below it.

Semi-detached House - One of two dwellings attached side by side (or back to front) to each other, but not to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). A semi-detached dwelling has no dwellings either above it or below it and the two units together have open space on all sides.

Row House - One of three or more dwellings joined side by side (or occasionally side to back), but not having any other dwellings either above or below.

Other Single Attached House - A single dwelling attached to another building, or occasionally to another dwelling, that does not fall into orthodox categories.

Apartment or Flat in a Detached Duplex - One of two dwellings, located one above the other, but not attached to any other dwelling or structure (except its own garage or shed). The two units together have no other dwellings attached to the back, front, or sides, and have open space on all sides.

Apartment in a Building that Has Five or More Storeys - A dwelling unit in a high-rise building which has five or more storeys.

Apartment in a Building that Has Less than Five Storeys - A dwelling unit attached to other dwelling units, commercial units, or other non-residential space in a building that has less than five storeys.

Mobile Home - A single dwelling, designed and constructed to be transported on its own chassis, and capable of being moved on short notice.

Other Movable Dwelling - A single dwelling, other than a mobile home, used as a place of residence, but capable of being moved on short notice, such as a tent, recreational vehicle, motor home, railroad car, or houseboat.

Structural Type of Dwelling: 1986 Census: Publication Categories

The collection of detailed (9-category) structural type of dwelling data was not part of the regular census program. The detailed data were collected on a cost-recovery basis and tabulations showing the 9-category breakdown are available on a special request basis. The 1986 Census planned product line shows the following four categories of structural types that were collected as part of the regular census program:

- Single-detached House
- Apartment in a Building that Has Five or More Storeys
- Movable Dwelling (Comprises "Mobile Home" and "Other Movable Dwelling".)
- Other Dwelling (Comprises "Semi-detached House", "Row House", "Other Single Attached House", "Apartment or Flat in a Detached Duplex" and "Apartment in a Building that Has Less than Five Storeys".)

Remarks: A "linked home" (a single house which is not attached to any other dwelling above ground) is classified as a single-detached house. Two dwellings, one above the other, attached to other dwellings or buildings are classified as "Apartment in a building that has less than five storeys" and not as "Apartment or flat in a detached duplex".

Floors in apartment buildings that are used solely for parking, storage or laundry and recreation facilities are not counted as storeys.

* In 1986, Type of Dwelling was coded by Census Representatives in the field. The coverage is: occupied private dwellings, unoccupied private dwellings, and dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

In 1971 and 1976, type of dwelling was reported for occupied private dwellings and vacant (unoccupied) dwellings.

In 1986, the term "single-detached house" replaces "single-detached" and "single house", as used in previous censuses.

In 1986, the term "semi-detached house" replaces "semi-detached or double house".

In 1986, the category "other single attached house" is introduced to cover types similar to the previous category, "house attached to a non-residential building", and to account as well for single houses attached to multi-unit or multi-purpose buildings.

In 1986, the type earlier known as "duplex" is renamed "apartment or flat in a detached duplex" in order to be consistent with the definition.

In 1981, the category "apartment or multiple dwelling" was expanded to two categories, "apartment in a building that has five or more storeys" and "apartment in a building that has less than five storeys". In 1961, 1966 and 1971, the term "apartment and flats" was used with the subcategories "duplex" and "other".

In 1976, 1981, and 1986, the term "movable dwelling" refers to mobile homes and other movable dwellings.

UNOCCUPIED DWELLING, REASON FOR

Refers to the reason why a particular unoccupied dwelling was vacant on Census Day.

Censuses: 1986, 1976

Reported for: Unoccupied private dwellings.

Responses: Dwelling suitable for year-round use but used only on a seasonal or occasional basis for recreational purposes.

Dwelling suitable for year-round use which is available for sale or for rent on the housing market.

Dwelling suitable for year-round use which has recently been sold or rented (new household has not yet moved in).

Dwelling suitable for year-round use which is maintained by an individual, company, corporation or agency to provide temporary accommodation for family, clients or employees.

Dwelling suitable for year-round use which is expropriated or scheduled for demolition.

Dwelling suitable for year-round use which is unoccupied for some other reason (or reason undetermined).

VALUE OF DWELLING

Refers to the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Censuses: 1986 (1/5 sample), 1981 (1/5 sample), 1971 (1/3 sample), 1961 (1/5 sample)

Reported for: Owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

Responses: Dollar value.

Remarks: Value of dwelling refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure such as a garage which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings, or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owns, the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides. Alternatively, the value of the dwelling is estimated by multiplying by 100 the amount of rent per month which could be obtained for that one dwelling.

To be consistent with the change in TENURE classification of dwellings on reserves in the 1986 Census (see "Remarks" under TENURE), the variable VALUE OF DWELLING refers to non-reserve dwellings only in all published 1986 Census reports.

GEOGRAPHY



Introduction

Census data are tabulated for a large number of geostatistical areas. These are of two types, administrative entities and statistical areas, and are defined by the Geography Division of Statistics Canada. Geostatistical areas are arranged in hierarchies, the main links of which are shown in Figure 15. Figure 16 indicates the number of census geostatistical areas by type in each province.

Administrative entities are areas which, for the most part, are defined by other authorities and respected by the census. These include:

- Provinces and territories
- Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs)
- Census divisions (CDs)
- Census subdivisions (CSDs)

In some cases, CDs and CSDs are defined by Statistics Canada in co-operation with provincial authorities.

Statistical areas are defined by Statistics Canada for the presentation of census data. These include:

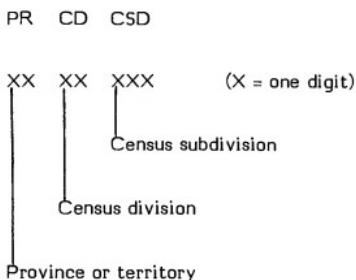
- Census consolidated subdivisions (CCSs)
- Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)
- Census agglomerations (CAs)
- Primary census metropolitan areas (PCMAs)
- Primary census agglomerations (PCAs)
- Census tracts (CTs)
- Provincial census tracts (PCTs)
- Urban and rural areas
- CMA/CA parts (urban and rural)

The census enumeration area (EA) is the basic building block of all census geostatistical areas.

Three types of geographic areas are systematically identified by codes of the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). These are:

- (a) provinces and territories
- (b) census divisions (CDs)
and
- (c) census subdivisions (CSDs)

These three types of areas are hierarchically related. CSDs aggregate to CDs which in turn aggregate to a province or territory. This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit SGC code:



Census data are available for any of the geographical levels in Figures 15 and 16. Where census data are not published in regular census publications, they can be obtained by special request, within the limitations imposed by confidentiality restrictions. Those users wishing to obtain census data for their own user-defined geographic areas (i.e. non-standard areas) may do so through special request on a fee-for-service basis.

Census data for non-standard areas can be retrieved using the Geographically Referenced Data Storage and Retrieval (GRDSR) system, also known as geocoding. The geocoding system assigns geographic coordinates (centroids) at the population centre of every EA in Canada and of each block-face in most of the large (50,000 population and over) urban areas. Data for non-standard areas are retrieved by aggregating EA or block-face centroids within each non-standard area.

Reference maps showing the boundaries and spatial relationship of census geostatistical areas are available for FEDs, CDs, CSDs, CMAs, CAs and CTs. More detailed maps for all census geostatistical areas are available on demand.

Figure 15. The 1986 Census Geographic Hierarchy

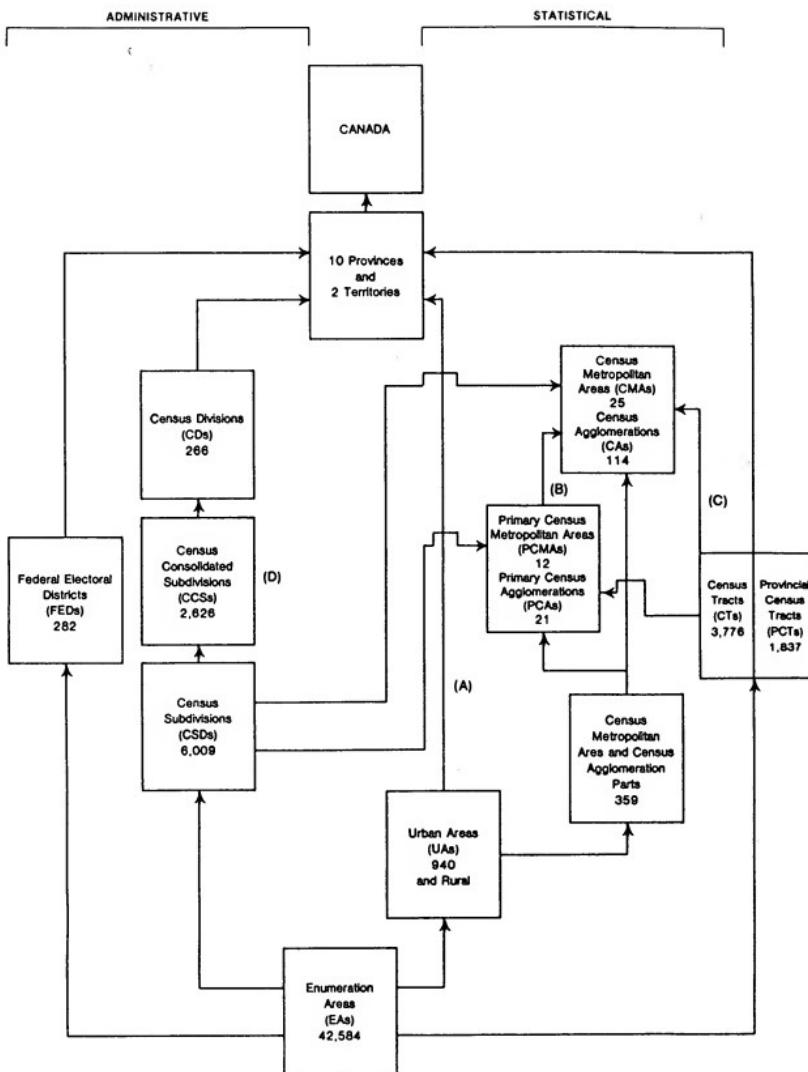


Figure 16. Census Geostatistical Areas by Province and Territory, 1986 Census

	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
Federal Electoral District	282	7	4	11	10	75	95	14	14	21	28	1	2
Census Division	288	10	3	18	15	78	49	23	18	19	29	1	5
Central Division	70	10	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	19	-	-	-
County	135	-	3	18	15	78	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
District	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Municipality	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Regional District	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	28	-	-
Regional Municipality	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Counties	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Census Consolidated Subdivision	2,828	87	88	54	150	1,153	527	127	302	72	82	1	5
Census Subdivision	6,009	401	123	118	284	1,688	958	293	942	432	888	34	72
BOR - Borough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CD - City - Ville	134	2	1	3	8	2	49	5	13	15	38	1	1
CM - County - Comté	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
COM - Community	182	140	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Canton	117	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CU - Cantons unis - Cantons unis	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DM - District - District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HM - Hamlet	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
IM - Improvement District	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29
ID - Improvement District	27	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	20	-	-	-
LGD - Local Government District	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
LOT - Township and Royalty	68	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MD - Municipal District	32	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
NH - Northern Hamlet	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
NV - Northern Village	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
P - Paroisse - Paroisse	436	-	-	-	-	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAR - Parish	151	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R - Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne	920	-	4	23	19	36	124	71	104	63	470	4	2
PM - Rural Municipality	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	299	-	-	-	-
RV - Resort Village	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
SA - Special Area	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
SCM - Subdivision of County - Municipalité	41	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD - Sans dénomination - Sans dénomination	450	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S-E - Indian Settlement - Établissement indien	32	-	-	-	-	2	12	7	1	-	3	7	-
SET - Settlement	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	29
SRD - Subdivision of Regional District	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-
SUN - Unorganized Subdivision	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SV - Summer Village	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
T - Town	697	169	8	39	26	-	145	35	145	109	13	3	5
TP - Township	479	-	-	-	-	-	479	20	10	2	-	-	1
UNO - Unorganized - Non organisé	160	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
V - Ville	255	-	-	-	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VC - Village Cité	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK - Village Naskapi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VL - Village	962	-	-	-	82	215	119	39	332	122	48	4	1
VN - Village Nordique	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Census Metropolitan Area	25	1	-	1	1	6*	10*	1	2	2	2	-	-
Census Agglomeration	114	5	2	3	5*	30*	32*	5*	7*	22	1	-	-
Primary Census Metropolitan Area	12	1	-	-	-	3*	6*	-	-	1	2	-	-
Primary Census Agglomeration	21	1	-	2	-	4	8	-	-	2	4	-	-
Census Tract	3,776	39	-	74	64	996	1,610	148	91	351	403	-	-
Provincial Census Tract	1,837	84	26	117	98	491	410	91	146	169	193	5	7
Urban Area	940	57	7	39	39*	242*	252*	41*	69*	100*	92	1	6
Enumeration Area**	42,584	1,142	257	1,392	1,285	9,931	13,799	2,058	2,868	4,490	5,105	99	158

* CMAs/CAs, PCAs/PCAs and urban areas crossing provincial limits are counted in both provinces.

** preliminary.

BLOCK-FACE

Refers to one side of a city street, between consecutive intersections with streets or similar physical features, for which census data are coded and stored on the basis of grid coordinates. From these block-faces the areas for which users request data can be constructed in a building-block fashion.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

Remarks: Data are not available for individual block-faces due to confidentiality constraints; rather, the block-faces provide increased flexibility for the retrieval and tabulation of data by user-specified areas. Generally, only the urbanized cores of CMAs and of most of the CAs of 50,000 population and over are covered at the block-face level.

CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (CA)

Concept and General Criteria

The general concept of a census agglomeration (CA) is one of a large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.

A CA is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 10,000 population, based on the previous census. Once a CA attains an urbanized core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it becomes a census metropolitan area (CMA).

CAs are comprised of one or more census subdivisions (CSDs) which meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) the CSD falls completely or partly inside the urbanized core;
- (2) at least 50% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in the urbanized core; or
- (3) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the CSD lives in the urbanized core.

Regular and Consolidated CAs

In some parts of the country, adjacent CAs are socially and economically interrelated. When this occurs, they are grouped into a single consolidated CA. A regular CA, on the other hand, is free-standing. It is either not adjacent to another CA or not sufficiently related to another CA to be consolidated.

To be eligible for consolidation, the total commuting interchange between the adjacent CAs must be equal to at least 35% of the labour force living in the smaller CA. After consolidation, the original CAs become subregions (called primary CAs) within the consolidated CA.

Additional Criteria and Procedures for Inclusion of CSDs in CAs

In addition to criteria (1), (2) and (3) outlined on the previous page, the following criteria are applied to determine if a CSD is to be included:

- (4) If the commuting flow is less than 100 persons, CSDs are excluded from the CA, even if criteria (2) or (3) apply.
- (5) Even if criteria (2), (3) or (4) apply, CSDs may be included or excluded to maintain the contiguity of the CA.
- (6) CSD components of census tracted CAs are retained for historical comparability even if they no longer meet criteria (2) or (3).

All the above criteria have been ranked in priority order. A CSD meeting the criteria for two or more CMAs/CAs is included in the CMA or CA for which it has the highest ranked criterion. If the CSD meets criteria that have the same rank, the decision is based on the actual population or on the number of commuters involved.

Exceptions to the above delineation criteria may occasionally be made in certain special situations.

Users should be aware that CA boundaries may not conform precisely with the main labour market area, since CAs must respect CSD limits.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*, 1976**, 1971**, 1966***, 1961***

Remarks: The number of CAs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

While the concept remains unchanged, several modifications have been made to the delineation criteria since 1981. To be included in a CA, a CSD now requires a commuting flow of at least 50%, up from 40% in 1981. In addition, the flow must be at least 100 persons. CAs composed of a single CSD are now permitted, whereas in 1981 at least two CSD components were required for all but census tracted CAs. This change has added several new CAs to the program. Finally, adjacent CAs which are closely interrelated will now be combined into a single larger CA because of the consolidation criterion. Refer to Appendix G for a complete list of CMAs and CAs with their constituent PCMAs and PCAs.

* The change to the commuting flow criterion between 1981 and 1986 was implemented in part in order to maintain historical comparability. It was also required to control differences in the processing of place of work data between the 1971 and the 1981 Censuses.

** In 1976 and 1971, CAs were comprised of at least two adjacent municipal entities. These entities had to be at least partly urban and belong to an urbanized core having a population of 2,000 or more. The urbanized core included a largest city and remainder, each with a population of 1,000 or more, and had a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre).

*** In 1966 and 1961, CAs were called Major Urban Areas when larger than 25,000 and Urbanized Areas when smaller.

CENSUS CONSOLIDATED SUBDIVISION (CCS)

A census consolidated subdivision is a geographically contiguous group of census subdivisions.

Three rules are applied in delineating census consolidated subdivisions:

- (1) all census subdivisions smaller than 25 square kilometres are grouped with a larger subdivision;
- (2) if a census subdivision greater than 25 square kilometres is surrounded on more than half its perimeter by another subdivision, it is included as part of the CCS formed by the other subdivision; if not, the census subdivision forms a CCS on its own; and
- (3) a census subdivision with a population greater than 100,000 forms a CCS on its own if it is surrounded by rural CSDs.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*

Remarks: The number of CCSs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

* In 1971 and 1966, the "Reference Code" served a similar function by permitting the grouping within a rural municipality of all territory geographically located in the municipality.

CENSUS DIVISION (CD)

Refers to the general term applying to census divisions, counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of geographic areas made up of groups of census subdivisions.

In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provincial law does not provide for geographic areas which are intermediate between the census subdivision and the province. Therefore, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in co-operation with the provinces. In all other provinces, the different types of census divisions and their limits are established by provincial law.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The number of CDs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

The occurrence of census division types by province/territory is as follows:

Census division type	Province
Census division	Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
County	Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, ¹ New Brunswick, ¹ Quebec ¹ and Ontario
District	Ontario
District municipality	Ontario
Metropolitan municipality	Ontario
Region	British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories
Regional district	British Columbia
Regional municipality	Ontario
United counties	Ontario

- 1 In order to maintain the integrity of component census subdivisions, census divisions do not respect the legal county limits in New Brunswick and Quebec.

For the 1986 Census, as for the 1981 Census, there are 266 census divisions despite changes within Alberta and Ontario.

In Alberta, the number of CDs has increased from 15 to 19 as a result of splits made to three of the 1981 CDs as outlined below:

<u>1981 Census Divisions</u>	<u>1986 Census Divisions</u>
CD 8	CD 8, 9
CD 12	CD 12, 16
CD 15	CD 17, 18, 19

As a consequence, the 1981/CD9 is renamed CD15 for 1986.

In Ontario, the number of CDs has decreased by four from 53 to 49 as a result of the following three amalgamations:

<u>1981 Census Division</u>	<u>1986 Census Division</u>
Stormont County	United Counties of
Dundas County	Stormont, Dundas
Glengarry County	and Glengarry
Prescott County	United Counties of
Russell County	Prescott and Russell
Leeds County	United Counties of
Grenville County	Leeds and Grenville

For the 1986 Census, the CD structure within the province of Quebec continues to reflect county limits rather than the "municipalités régionales de comté" (MRC).

In the Northwest Territories, CDs respect the administrative units used by the government of the Northwest Territories. Central Arctic Region is now called Kitikmeot Region.

In the Yukon Territory, a CD structure has not been established. Therefore, in census tabulations reporting CDs for the Yukon Territory, the CD is equivalent to the entire region.

Major redelineation of census divisions occurred in Manitoba in 1976 and 1961 and in British Columbia in 1971.

The creation of Regional Municipalities in Ontario between 1969 and 1975 required the redefinition of some census divisions in Ontario.

CENSUS FARM

Refers to any agricultural holding with sales of agricultural products of \$250 or more during the 12-month period prior to the census.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

* For the 1976 Census, a census farm was defined as any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products of \$1,200 or more during the year 1975.

** Prior to the 1976 Census, a census farm was any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more during the 12-month period prior to the census.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Concept and General Criteria

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.

A CMA is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained in the program even if its population subsequently declines.

Smaller labour market areas, centred on urbanized cores of at least 10,000 population, are included in the census agglomeration (CA) program.

CMAs are comprised of one or more census subdivisions (CSDs) which meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) the CSD falls completely or partly inside the urbanized core;
- (2) at least 50% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in the urbanized core; or
- (3) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the CSD lives in the urbanized core.

Regular and Consolidated CMAs

In some parts of the country, adjacent CMAs and CAs are socially and economically interrelated. When this occurs, they are grouped into a single consolidated CMA. A regular CMA, on the other hand, is free-standing. It is either not adjacent to another CMA or CA or not sufficiently related to another CMA or CA to be consolidated.

To be eligible for consolidation, the total commuting interchange between the adjacent CMAs and CAs must be equal to at least 35% of the labour force living in the smaller CMA or CA. After consolidation, the original CMAs and CAs become subregions (called primary CMAs and CAs) within the consolidated CMA.

Additional Criteria and Procedures for Inclusion of CSDs in CMAs

In addition to criteria (1), (2) and (3) outlined above, the following criteria are applied to determine if a CSD is to be included in the CMA:

- (4) If the commuting flow is less than 100 persons, CSDs are excluded from the CMA, even if criteria (2) or (3) apply.
- (5) Even if criteria (2), (3) or (4) apply, CSDs may be included or excluded to maintain the contiguity of the CMA.
- (6) CSD components of census tracted CMAs are retained for historical comparability even if they no longer meet criteria (2) or (3).

All the above criteria have been ranked in priority order. A CSD meeting the criteria for two or more CMAs/CAs is included in the one for which it has the highest ranked

criterion. If the CSD meets criteria that have the same rank, the decision is based on the actual population or on the number of commuters involved.

Exceptions to the above delineation criteria may occasionally be made in certain special situations.

Users should be aware that CMA boundaries may not conform precisely with the main labour market area, since CMAs must respect CSD limits. CMAs may also differ from metropolitan areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*, 1976, 1971**, 1966***, 1961***

Remarks: The number of CMAs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

While the concept remains unchanged, several modifications have been made to the delineation criteria since 1981. To be included in a CMA, a CSD now requires a commuting flow of at least 50%, up from 40% in 1981. In addition, the flow must be at least 100 persons. Finally, adjacent CMAs and CAs which are closely interrelated will now be combined into a single, larger CMA because of the consolidation criterion. Refer to Appendix G for a complete list of CMAs and CAs with their constituent PCMAs and PCAs.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, becomes Canada's 25th CMA in 1986 as a result of population growth in its urbanized core.

* The change to the commuting flow criterion between 1981 and 1986 was implemented in part in order to maintain historical comparability. It was also required to control differences in the processing of place of work data between the 1971 and the 1981 Censuses.

** In 1971, CMAs were defined as main labour market areas but were delineated according to alternate criteria based on labour force composition, population growth rate and accessibility.

*** In 1966 and 1961, CMAs were delineated around cities of 50,000 or more population, provided that population density and labour force composition criteria were met and that the total CMA population was at least 100,000.

CMA/CA PARTS

Refers to the urban and rural areas within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA). There are three CMA/CA parts: urbanized core, urban fringe and rural fringe. While every CMA and CA has an urbanized core, it may or may not have urban or rural fringe areas.

Similarly, in consolidated CMAs and CAs, each of the constituent primary CMAs or CAs (PCMAs/PCAs) has an urbanized core, but may or may not have urban or rural fringe areas. The total urbanized core of a consolidated CMA or CA is the sum of the urbanized cores of its constituent PCMAs/PCAs. Similarly, the totals for urban fringe and rural

fringe in a consolidated CMA or CA are the sums of the constituent PCMA/PCA urban and rural fringe areas.

Urbanized core: A large urban area around which a CMA or a CA is delineated. The urbanized core must have a population (based on the previous census) of at least 10,000 in the case of a CA or 100,000 in the case of a CMA.

Urban fringe: An urban area within a CMA or CA, but outside of the urbanized core.

Rural fringe: All territory within a CMA or CA lying outside of urban areas.

Censuses: 1986, 1981*, 1976**, 1971**, 1966***, 1961***

* In 1986, the urbanized core of a PCA may have been the urban fringe of a 1981 CMA/CA.

** In 1976 and 1971, the urbanized core was further broken down into the "largest city" and "remainder".

*** In 1966 and 1961, a coding system distinguished within the CMA between the urban part, divided into MAU (continuous built-up area) and MAOU (non-continuous), and rural part (MAR).

CENSUS SUBDIVISION (CSD)

Refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geostatistical areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in co-operation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The number of CSDs by type, by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

The 1986 Census was taken according to the municipal boundaries in effect on January 1, 1986.

It should be noted that the parts of Flin Flon located in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the parts of Lloydminster located in Saskatchewan and Alberta are treated as separate CSDs.

A number of CSD boundary revisions, in addition to the normal changes to status and limits, took place between 1981 and 1986.

In Prince Edward Island, the 1983 Municipalities Act introduced the CSD type - community. This includes villages and communities. The latter were not previously recognized as CSDs. However, for the 1986 Census, only those communities located within the Area Regional Planning Boards of Charlottetown and Summerside have been delineated.

In Quebec, numerous revisions have been made to the Unorganized CSDs in order to respect the limits of the "municipalités régionales de comté" (MRC).

In Saskatchewan, two new CSD types, namely Northern Hamlet and Northern Village, are now recognized in accordance with the Northern Municipalities Act (1983).

In British Columbia, several CSDs have been revised in co-operation with provincial authorities to facilitate more meaningful CA delineations.

In the Yukon Territory, settlements have been classified as CSDs for the first time.

Summaries of CSD changes are available in the form of two bulletins:

- (1) Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names (Catalogue No. 12-201, Annual); and
- (2) Standard Geographical Classification, 1986, Vol. III (Catalogue No. 12-557, Occasional).

CENSUS SUBDIVISION TYPE

Census subdivisions are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. With the exception of unorganized territories, Indian reserves and Indian settlements, hamlets in the Northwest Territories and settlements in the Yukon Territory, the type indicates the municipal status of a CSD. The following list indicates the abbreviations used for the most common CSD types:

BOR	Borough
C	City - Ville
CM	County (Municipality)
COM	Community
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)
DM	District (Municipality)
HAM	Hamlet
ID	Improvement District
LGD	Local Government District
LOT	Township and Royalty
MD	Municipal District
NH	Northern Hamlet
NV	Northern Village
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)
PAR	Parish
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne
RM	Rural Municipality
RV	Resort Village
SA	Special Area
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality

SD Sans désignation (Municipalité)
S-E Indian Settlement - Établissement indien
SET Settlement
SRD Subdivision of Regional District
SUN Subdivision of Unorganized
SV Summer Village
T Town
TP Township
UNO Unorganized - Non organisé
V Ville
VC Village Cri
VK Village Naskapi
VL Village
VN Village Nordique

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The number of CSDs by type by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

For the 1986 Census, all Prince Edward Island CSDs called Village (VL) in 1981 have been changed to Community (COM). In Quebec, Village (VL) has been subdivided into Village (VL), Village Cri (VC), Village Naskapi (VK) and Village Nordique (VN). In Saskatchewan, two new CSD types are now recognized for 1986; they are Northern Hamlet (NH) and Northern Village (NV); Municipal Corporation (MC) has been dropped for 1986. All of the CSDs in the Yukon Territory that were called Local Improvement District (LID) in 1981 have been changed to Village (VL) or Town (T) for 1986.

One major change in the 1981 Census was the unilingualism of CSD types by province of origin. Only those types federally created or found in all provinces are bilingual.

CENSUS TRACT (CT)

Refers to a permanent small census geostatistical area established in large urban communities with the help of local specialists interested in urban and social science research. Census tracts are reviewed and approved by Statistics Canada according to the following criteria:

- (a) the boundaries must follow permanent and easily recognized lines on the ground;
- (b) the population must be between 2,500 and 8,000, with a preferred average of 4,000 persons, except for census tracts in the central business district, major industrial zones, or in peripheral rural or urban areas that may have either a lower or higher population;
- (c) the area must be as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and social living conditions; and
- (d) the shape must be as compact as possible.

All census metropolitan areas and all census agglomerations with a census subdivision having a population of 50,000 or more at the previous census are eligible for a census tract program. Once an urban centre is added to the program, it is retained even if its population subsequently declines.

While census tract boundaries do not necessarily respect census subdivision boundaries, they do respect the boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations and their constituent primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

Remarks: The number of CTs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

For the 1986 Census, one census agglomeration has been added to the census tract program. This new tracted centre, Lethbridge, Alberta, brings to 37 the total number of centres in the census tract program for the 1986 Census. A complete list of CMAs and CAs in the census tract program appears in Figure 17 on the following page.

A conversion table showing the relationship between the 1986 and 1981 census tracts is available for each tracted centre.

Provincial census tracts complement census tracts and are delineated for all territory outside the census metropolitan areas and the 12 census agglomerations with a census tract program.

* Between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, the census tract numbering system was extensively revised.

Figure 17. Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations - Census Tract Program

Brantford (CA), Ontario	Prince George (CA), British Columbia
Calgary (CMA), Alberta	Québec (CMA), Quebec
Chicoutimi-Jonquière (CMA), Quebec	Regina (CMA), Saskatchewan
Edmonton (CMA), Alberta	Saint John (CMA), New Brunswick
Guelph (CA), Ontario	Sarnia (CA), Ontario
Halifax (CMA), Nova Scotia	Sault Ste. Marie (CA), Ontario
Hamilton (CMA), Ontario	Saskatoon (CMA), Saskatchewan
Kamloops (CA), British Columbia	Sherbrooke (CMA), Quebec
Kelowna (CA), British Columbia	St. Catharines-Niagara (CMA), Ontario
Kingston (CA), Ontario	St. John's (CMA), Newfoundland
Kitchener (CMA), Ontario	Sudbury (CMA), Ontario
Lethbridge (CA), Alberta	Thunder Bay (CMA), Ontario
London (CMA), Ontario	Toronto (CMA), Ontario
Moncton (CA), New Brunswick	Trois-Rivières (CMA), Quebec
Montréal (CMA), Quebec	Vancouver (CMA), British Columbia
North Bay (CA), Ontario	Victoria (CMA), British Columbia
Oshawa (CMA), Ontario	Windsor (CMA), Ontario
Ottawa-Hull (CMA), Ontario-Quebec	Winnipeg (CMA), Manitoba
Peterborough (CA), Ontario	

CENTROID

Refers to a geographic coordinate that represents the population centre of an enumeration area or the geographic centre of a block-face. These coordinates are expressed using a global grid system. Statistics Canada uses the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system which is an established international system of specifying point locations on the globe.

To permit the retrieval of census data for any user-specified area, two types of centroids are available. They are:

- (i) Enumeration area centroids: For each enumeration area in Canada a centroid (coordinate) has been manually assigned to represent its approximate population centre. It is to this centroid that all census data relating to the enumeration area are linked.
- (ii) Block-face centroids: In most large urban areas of Canada (50,000 population and over), a centroid is assigned to each block-face. The block-face centroid is a coordinate, offset from the street centre, that represents one side of a street between consecutive intersections with other streets or physical features and to which all census data relating to the block-face are linked.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

COMPONENT

Refers to the census subdivisions (CSDs) which form the building blocks of a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA), or of a primary census metropolitan area (PCMA) or primary census agglomeration (PCA).

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

* In 1966 and 1961, the term "Component Parts" was used.

ENUMERATION AREA (EA)

Refers to the area usually canvassed by one Census Representative. It is defined according to the following criteria: (1) Households - the number of households in an enumeration area generally varies between a maximum of 375 households in large urban areas to a minimum of 125 in rural areas; (2) Limits - an enumeration area, being the building block of all geostatistical areas, never cuts across any geographic area recognized by the census. Moreover, enumeration area boundaries are defined such that the Census Representative will be able to locate them with as little difficulty as possible, for example, streets, roads, railways, rivers and lakes. Enumeration areas are normally the smallest geographic unit for which census data are available.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

Remarks: The number of EAs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

- * In 1971, 1966 and 1961, the number of households in an enumeration area rarely exceeded 300.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT (FED)

Refers to any territorial unit entitled to return a member to serve in the House of Commons. There are 282 FEDs in Canada based on the 1976 Representation Order. These FEDs are used both to present data and to organize census-taking.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971*, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: The number of FEDs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

From time to time 1976 Representation Order FED names are changed.

* The 1976 and 1971 Censuses were taken according to the 1966 Representation Order.

** The 1966 and 1961 Censuses were taken according to the 1952 Representation Order.

GEOGRAPHICALLY REFERENCED DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (GRDSR - GEOCODING)

GRDSR, or geocoding, refers to a system that is used to geographically code and store census data. The geocoding system assigns geographic coordinates (centroids) at the population centre of every enumeration area in Canada and the geographic centre of each block-face in most of the large urban areas (50,000 population and over).

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971*

Remarks: The GRDSR system provides increased flexibility for the retrieval and tabulation of data by user-specified areas.

* The coverage of block-face geocoding has expanded since 1971. In 1971, approximately 35% of the population of Canada was covered by block-face geocoding, and for 1986 this percentage will rise to approximately 55%.

GEOSTATISTICAL AREA

Refers to geographic areas delineated or employed for the tabulation and dissemination of census data. This term applies to provinces and territories, census divisions, census subdivisions, census consolidated subdivisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, primary census metropolitan areas, primary census agglomerations, census tracts, provincial census tracts, urban areas, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

INDIAN RESERVE

Refers to land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band and that is subject to the terms of the Indian Act. Since it is generally excluded from local jurisdiction and is administered by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), it is classified as a census subdivision (CSD) by Statistics Canada.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: The number of Indian reserves by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

For the 1986 Census, Indian reserves populated on June 1, 1976 and/or June 3, 1981 (i.e. according to the 1976 and 1981 Censuses) have been recognized. In addition, those Indian reserves identified by INAC as populated between June 3, 1981 and January 1, 1986 have also been recognized for the 1986 Census.

Beginning with the 1981 Census, each Indian reserve recognized by the census has been treated as a separate CSD and reported separately in those census tabulations reporting data by CSD.

Prior to the 1981 Census, all Indian reserves in a census division were grouped together and reported as one census subdivision.

INDIAN SETTLEMENT

Refers to places, identified by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for statistical purposes only, where a self-contained group of at least 10 Indian people reside more or less permanently. Indian settlements are usually located on Crown lands under federal or provincial jurisdiction. They have not been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band as is the case with Indian reserves.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Remarks: The number of Indian settlements by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

Where provincial or territorial authorities have concurred, Indian settlements have been recognized as census subdivisions by Statistics Canada. In general, Indian settlements are located in unorganized territory. Those Indian settlements in incorporated areas are reported as Unincorporated Places.

Beginning with the 1981 Census, each Indian settlement recognized by the census has been treated as a separate CSD and reported separately in those census tabulations reporting data by census subdivision.

LAND AREA

Refers to area measurement in square kilometres and excludes, wherever feasible, large bodies of water.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

Remarks: All land area measurements apply to the limits in effect on January 1, 1986, the geographic reference date for the 1986 Census of Canada.

The map scales used to measure land area generally vary between 1:50,000 and 1:250,000. In densely populated urban areas and in sparsely populated areas, larger or smaller scales are sometimes used. Land areas are measured using a digital planimeter.

The Census of Canada provides unofficial land area measurements only in order to calculate population density.

* Prior to the 1976 Census, all land area data were in square miles.

POPULATION DENSITY

Refers to the number of persons per square kilometre of land area.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: Since 1981, all population density data have been expressed in square kilometres only. Population density data from the 1976 Census were expressed in both square miles and square kilometres. Prior to the 1976 Census, all population density data were expressed in square miles only.

POSTAL CODE

The postal code is a 6-digit alpha-numeric code maintained by Canada Post for the processing (sortation and delivery) of mail. The first three characters represent a set of well defined and stable areas known as the Forward Sortation Area (FSA). Rural FSAs are identifiable by the presence of a "O" in the second position of the FSA code.

The last three characters identify the Local Delivery Unit (LDU). In urban areas, the LDU can specify a small and easily defined section within a FSA such as a block-face (one side of a city street between consecutive intersections with other streets), an apartment building, an office building or a large firm or organization which does large volume business with the post office.

In rural areas, the LDU denotes a service area - the area serviced by rural route delivery from a postal office or postal station.

Censuses: 1986, 1981

Remarks: As part of the 1981 Census activity, a total of 369,270 postal codes valid as of June 1981 were matched to block-face centroids in census subdivisions of over 50,000 population for which an Area Master File existed. The accuracy of block-face to postal code was determined to be better than 97%.

A total of 178,719 postal codes valid as of April 1983 were linked to enumeration areas for rural areas and small urban areas under 50,000 population. The accuracy of EA to postal code was determined to be above 97% for small urban areas and 92% for rural areas.

The postal code to block-face file and the postal code to EA file were merged and linked to higher levels in the geographic hierarchy. The resulting Canada Conversion File contains 635,429 records of which 32,027 postal codes have incomplete geography (i.e. they are not linked below the province level).

A second version of the Canada Conversion File was released in June 1986 after work was undertaken to improve the completeness of the file. The linkage of 55,413 postal codes already on the file was re-established using the 1981 Census questionnaires to determine which postal codes were located within enumeration areas not accounted for using the previous two methods. These postal codes could have been located in large urban, small urban or rural enumeration areas.

Postal codes were also linked to the 1981 Census data base for the retrieval of census information from the 2A and 2B Query Area Libraries. Profiles are available from Census Customer Services Section for 674 urban FSAs covering 38 AMF areas across Canada. Custom tabulations can also be requested.

As part of the 1986 Census products and services, postal codes taken from the 1986 2B census questionnaires will be linked to the 1986 Census data base. An area file will allow for the retrieval of census information from the 2B Query Area Libraries. Profiles and custom tabulations for all of Canada will be available, as well as FSA reference maps.

A Postal Code/Geographic Code Conversion File is also available. It assigns the full 1986 Census geographic hierarchy to current postal codes numbering over 610,000. This file is updated on a monthly basis.

Note: For information on 1986 Census products or services available for postal code, please consult Census Customer Services.

PRIMARY CENSUS AGGLOMERATION (PCA) - PRIMARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (PCMA)

Refers to a labour market subregion within a larger consolidated census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

Adjacent CMAs and CAs are consolidated into a single CMA or CA if the total commuting interchange between the two is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the smaller CMA or CA. After consolidation, the original CMAs or CAs become PCMAs or PCAs within the new consolidated CMA or CA.

Censuses: 1986

Remarks: The number of PCMAs and PCAs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

This is a new concept for the 1986 Census. See also the definitions for CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA and CENSUS AGGLOMERATION. A complete list of CMAs, CAs, PCMAs and PCAs is shown in Appendix G.

PROVINCE

Refers to the major political division of Canada. From a statistical point of view, it is a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. In census publications, provincial tables include the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

PROVINCIAL CENSUS TRACT (PCT)

Refers to a permanent small census geostatistical area of rural and/or urban type. PCTs exist in the area not included in the census tract program. Populations of PCTs generally vary between 3,000 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 5,000. Boundaries, as much as possible, follow permanent physical features and/or geographic units suggested by the provinces.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971*

Remarks: The number of PCTs by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

Between 1981 and 1986, many census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with a census tract program expanded to include additional census subdivisions. Where this occurred there was an expansion of the census tract coverage and as a result some provincial census tracts have been deleted or revised.

* The term "Area Aggregate (AA)" was used.

QUERY AREA

Refers to an area for which a user requests data. In the context of the geocoding system, it is a user-specified area (such as a traffic zone or school district) for which data are requested, as opposed to standard geostatistical areas predefined by the census (such as census tracts or census divisions).

Query areas under the geocoding system are constructed by grouping block-faces or enumeration areas. For accuracy of data, query areas should not split block-faces in urban centres coded at this level or enumeration areas elsewhere. If a query area does not respect this constraint, the best approximation of the user's area will be constructed from the building blocks, i.e. from the block-faces or enumeration areas.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971

REFERENCE MAP

Refers to a map that identifies and locates the boundaries of census geostatistical areas.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

Remarks: Published reference maps are available for census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, census tracts and federal electoral districts.

Several other series of reference maps are also available to users on demand. The maps in these series are at larger scales and provide greater detail than the published reference maps. Most maps in these series identify and locate census enumeration areas within larger census geostatistical areas.

RURAL AREA

Refers to all territory lying outside "Urban Areas". The latter are defined as continuously built-up areas with a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre based on the previous census.

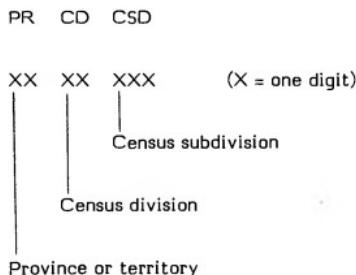
Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966, 1961

STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION (SGC)

The Standard Geographical Classification provides systematic identification for three types of geographic areas. These are:

- (1) provinces and territories;
- (2) census divisions (counties, regional municipalities, and regional districts, for example); and
- (3) census subdivisions (usually municipalities).

The three area systems are hierarchically related. Census subdivisions (CSDs) aggregate to census divisions (CDs), which in turn aggregate to a province or a territory (PR). This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit SGC code:



Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: Since 1981, the Standard Geographical Classification has been the sole official geographical classification system used for dissemination purposes.

* In 1976 and 1971, both SGC and census codes were used to disseminate census data.

** In 1966 and 1961, only census codes were used to disseminate census data.

UNINCORPORATED PLACE

Refers to any cluster of five or more permanently occupied dwellings, in rural areas, locally known by a specific name but not having a local government or legal limits. Unincorporated places are not reported if located in areas defined by the census as being urban.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971, 1966*, 1961*

Remarks: The Census of Canada reports only those unincorporated places identified by Census Representatives during the census field collection operation.

The 1986 definition is more restrictive than that for previous censuses in that 1986 unincorporated places are reported in rural areas only.

* Also called Unincorporated Village. Sometimes referred to a Village, Settlement or Hamlet.

URBAN AREA

Refers to a continuously built-up area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre, based on the previous census. To be considered as continuous, the built-up area must not have a discontinuity exceeding two kilometres.

In addition to the above, many other commercial, industrial and institutional land uses may be considered as urban even though they do not meet the population and density requirements. Examples include commercial and industrial areas, railway yards, airports, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976*, 1971**, 1966**, 1961**

Remarks: The number of Urban Areas by province and territory appears in Figure 16 on page 122.

* In 1976, the population density criterion was 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre), with a maximum discontinuity of one mile (1.6 kilometres).

** For the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses, urban areas included (1) all incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over; (2) all unincorporated places of 1,000 population or over having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile; and (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2) where a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile existed.

URBAN POPULATION SIZE GROUP

Refers to the classification used in tabulations where the urban areas are distributed according to the following size groups:

Under	-	1,000
1,000	-	2,499
2,500	-	4,999
5,000	-	9,999
10,000	-	24,999
25,000	-	49,999
50,000	-	99,999
100,000	-	249,999
250,000	-	499,999
500,000	-	999,999
1,000,000	and over	

Censuses: 1986, 1981, 1976, 1971*, 1966*, 1961*

* Prior to 1976, the term "Municipal Size Group" was used.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON OF ETHNIC ORIGINS AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
<u>Self-coded Answers*</u>	<u>Self-coded Answers*</u>	<u>Self-coded Answers</u>
French	French	French
English	English	English
Irish	Irish	Irish
Scottish	Scottish	Scottish
German	German	German
Italian	Italian	Italian
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Dutch (Netherlands)	Dutch (Netherlands)	Netherlands
Chinese	Polish	Polish
Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
Polish	Chinese	Office-coded entry
Black	Office-coded entry	Office-coded entry
Inuit	Inuit	Office-coded entry
North American Indian	Status Indian, Non-status Indian	Native Indian – Band, Non-band
Métis	Métis	Office-coded entry
Office-coded entry	Office-coded entry	Norwegian
<u>Office-coded Answers</u>	<u>Office-coded Answers</u>	<u>Office-coded Answers</u>
British, n.i.e.	British, n.o.s.	Clerically assigned to English, Irish, Scottish or Welsh
Other British	British, n.e.s.	British, n.e.s.
Welsh	Welsh	Welsh
Acadian	Québécois, Acadian, Franco-Ontarian, etc.	French
Franco-Manitoban	Québécois, Acadian, Franco-Ontarian, etc.	French
Franco-Ontarian	Québécois, Acadian, Franco-Ontarian, etc.	French
Québécois	Québécois, Acadian, Franco-Ontarian, etc.	French
French Canadian	Québécois, Acadian, Franco-Ontarian, etc.	French
Other Aboriginal	Amerindian, n.o.s., n.e.s.	(i) If on Reserve – Non-band Indian; (ii) If off Reserve – Blank
Canadian	Canadian	Canadian
American	American	American
Cuban	Cuban	Spanish
Haitian	Haitian	West Indian
Jamaican	Caribbean	West Indian
Other Caribbean, n.i.e.	Caribbean	West Indian

Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

Note: n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.

Note: n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.

*Self-coded answers are listed in the order of appearance on the census questionnaire.

APPENDIX A – Continued

COMPARISON OF ETHNIC ORIGINS AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Puerto Rican	Caribbean	West Indian
Other West Indian, n.i.e.	Caribbean	West Indian
West Indian Black	Black, n.e.s.	Negro
Black American	Black, n.e.s.	Negro
Canadian Black	Canadian Black	Negro
Other Black	Black, n.e.s.	Negro
African Black	African Black	Negro
Other African, n.i.e.	Other African, n.e.s.	Various components
Belgian	Belgian	Belgian
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Other European
Finnish	Finnish	Finnish
Danish	Danish	Danish
Icelandic	Icelandic	Icelandic
Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian
Swedish	Swedish	Swedish
Scandinavian, n.i.e.	Scandinavian, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Clerically assigned to Danish, Swedish, Norwegian or Icelandic
Austrian	Austrian	Austrian
Czech	Czech	Czech
Czechoslovakian	Czechoslovakian	Czech
Slovak	Slovak	Slovak
Hungarian (Magyar)	Magyar (Hungarian)	Magyar (Hungarian)
Swiss	Swiss	Clerically assigned to German, French or Italian
Albanian	Albanian	Other European
Bulgar	Bulgarian	Other European
Croatian	Croatian	Croatian
Serbian	Serbian	Serbian
Slovenian	Slovene	Slovenian
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	Yugoslav, n.o.s.	Yugoslav, n.o.s.
Macedonian	Macedonian	Other European
Greek	Greek	Greek
Maltese	Maltese	Other European
Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
Other European, n.i.e.	Other Balkan, n.e.s., Other European, n.e.s.	Other Yugoslav, Other European
Estonian	Estonian	Estonian
Latvian	Lettish (Latvian)	Latvian
Lithuanian	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Byelorussian	Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Romanian	Romanian	Romanian
Russian	Russian	Russian
Argentinian	Argentinian	Spanish
Brazilian	Brazilian	Portuguese
Chilean	Chilean	Spanish

APPENDIX A – Continued

COMPARISON OF ETHNIC ORIGINS AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Ecuadorian	Ecuadorian	Spanish
Mexican	Mexican	Other
Other Latin/Central/ South American	Other Latino-American	Spanish
Peruvian	Peruvian	Spanish
Egyptian	Egyptian	Other
Lebanese	Lebanese	Syrian-Lebanese
Palestinian	Palestinian	Other Asiatic
Syrian	Syrian	Syrian-Lebanese
Arab, n.i.e.	Asian Arab, n.e.s., North African Arab, n.e.s.	Other Asiatic, Other
Israeli	Israeli	Jewish
Iranian	Iranian	Other Asiatic
Turk	Turk	Other Asiatic
Armenian	Armenian	Other Asiatic
Bengali	Bengali	Indo-Pakistani
Gujarati	Gujarati	Indo-Pakistani
Punjabi	Punjabi	Indo-Pakistani
Tamil	Tamil	Indo-Pakistani
East Indian, n.i.e.	Indian, n.o.s., n.e.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Bangladeshi, n.i.e.	Bangladeshi, n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Pakistani, n.i.e.	Pakistani, n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Sri Lankan (Ceylonese), n.i.e.	Sri Lankan (Ceylonese), n.o.s.	Indo-Pakistani
Sinhalese	Singhalese	Indo-Pakistani
Burmese	Burmese	Other East Indian
Cambodian	Cambodian	Not included
Laotian	Laotian	Not included
Thai	Thai	Other East Indian
Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Other Asiatic
Korean	Korean	Other Asiatic
Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Malay	Malay	Other East Indian
Other Asian, n.i.e.	Other Pakistani-Bangladeshi, Other Far East Asia, n.e.s.	Indo-Pakistani Not included
Fijian	Fijian	Not included
Filipino	Philippino	Other East Indian
Indonesian	Indonesian	Other Asiatic
Polynesian	Polynesian	Not included
Australian/New Zealander	Other Commonwealth	Other
Other Pacific Islanders	Other Pacific Islands, n.e.s.	Not included
Greek Cypriot	Greek	Not included
Turkish Cypriot	Turk	Not included
Cypriot, n.i.e.	Greek	Not included
Other, n.i.e.	Other, n.e.s.	Other

APPENDIX A – Concluded

COMPARISON OF ETHNIC ORIGINS AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

In 1971, multiple responses were reduced to single entries during data capture using the rules given below:

- (1) If more than one self-coded entry was reported but an office-coded entry was not reported, the darkest mark was retained as the ethnic origin.
- (2) If one self-coded entry and an office-coded entry were reported, the self-reported answer was retained as the ethnic origin.
- (3) If more than one self-coded entry and an office-coded entry were reported, the darkest mark among the self-reported origins was retained as the ethnic origin.

In 1981, multiple responses were permitted for the first time. One write-in space was provided in addition to mark boxes. If more than one ethnic origin was written in the space provided, then, only the first write-in was coded.

The 1986 Census questionnaire allows respondents to write in up to three ethnic origins not included in the mark boxes. This increases the number of multiple response possibilities. If more than three ethnic origins were written in the spaces provided, then, only the first three were coded.

MOTHER TONGUE AND HOME LANGUAGE: CLASSIFICATIONS FROM 1986 AND 1981

Changes have been made in the language classification employed in our publications. In this appendix, the 1986 language classification is compared with the classification used in the previous census (1981).

In 1986, languages have been grouped by language family (Romance, Germanic and so on). The individual categories do not always match those used in 1981. In most cases, however, the 1981 corresponding number can be obtained by adding all members of the language family.

The contents of some categories have also been altered. In some cases, the list of languages and/or dialects making up a category has been revised. Major changes are marked with an asterisk (*).

The 1986 classification is more comprehensive, especially with regard to aboriginal languages, and for this reason, some of its categories did not exist in 1981.

In addition, some terminological changes have been made (for example, "Iranian" has been replaced by "Persian (Farsi)").

For further information, please contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

1986

English
French
Non-official languages
 Aboriginal languages
 Algonquian languages
 Cree
 Ojibway
 Blackfoot
 Malecite
 Micmac
 Montagnais-Naskapi
 Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
 Athapaskan languages (Déné)
 Carrier
 Chilcotin
 Chipewyan
 Dogrib
 Hare
 Kutchin (Loucheux)
 Kaska (Nahani)
 Slave
 Tahltan
 Tutchone
 Yellowknife
 Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.

1981

English
French
Non-official languages
 Amerindian languages and Inuktitut (1)
 Algonkian languages
 Cree
 Ojibway
 Not available
 Not available
 Not available
 Not available
 Not available
 Algonkian languages, n.o.s.,* n.e.s.
 Athapaskan languages
 Not available
 Not available

Note: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere.

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

MOTHER TONGUE AND HOME LANGUAGE: CLASSIFICATIONS FROM 1986 AND 1981

1986	1981
Haida	Haida languages
Iroquoian languages	Iroquoian languages
Mohawk	Not available
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	Not available
Kutenai	Kootenayan languages
Salish languages	Salishan languages
Dakota	Siouan languages
Tlingit	Tlingit languages
Tsimshian	Tsimshian languages
Wakashan languages	Wakashan languages
Amerindian languages, n.i.e.	Indian, n.o.s. *
Inuktitut	Inuktitut
Romance languages	
Italian	Italian
Romanian	Romanian
Portuguese	Portuguese
Spanish	Spanish
Germanic languages	
German	German
Yiddish	Yiddish
Netherlandic languages	Netherlandic languages
Dutch	Dutch
Flemish	Flemish
Frisian	Frisian
Scandinavian languages	Scandinavian languages
Swedish	Swedish
Danish	Danish
Norwegian	Norwegian
Icelandic	Icelandic
Celtic languages	Celtic languages
Gaelic languages	Gaelic
Welsh	Welsh
Celtic languages, n.i.e.	Celtic languages, n.o.s.,* n.e.s.
Slavic languages	
Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Russian	Russian
Byelorussian	Byelorussian
Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Macedonian	Macedonian
Croatian	Croatian
Serbian	Serbian
Serbo-Croatian	Not available
Slovenian	Slovenian
Czech	Czech
Slovak	Slovak
Polish	Polish
Slavic languages, n.i.e.	Other European *
Baltic languages, n.i.e.	Baltic languages
Latvian (Lettish)	Latvian (Lettish)

MOTHER TONGUE AND HOME LANGUAGE: CLASSIFICATIONS FROM 1986 AND 1981

1986	1981
Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Finn-Ugric languages	
Finnish	Finnish
Estonian	Estonian
Hungarian	Magyar (Hungarian)
Greek	Greek
Armenian	Armenian
Turkic languages	Turkish
Semitic languages	Semitic languages
Arabic	Arabic
Hebrew	Hebrew
Maltese	Not available
Semitic languages, n.i.e.	Semitic languages, n.o.s.,* n.e.s.
Indo-Iranian languages	Indo-Pakistani languages*
Persian (Farsi)	Iranian (2)
Bengali	Bengali
Hindi	Hindi
Punjabi	Punjabi
Urdu	Urdu
Sinhalese	Cingalese
Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.	Indo-Pakistani languages, n.o.s., n.e.s.
Dravidian languages	
Malayalam	Malayalam
Tamil	Tamil
Telugu	Telugu
Japanese	Japanese
Korean	Korean
Chinese	Chinese
Thai	Kam-Tai
Khmer (Cambodian)	Cambodian
Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Malayo-Polynesian languages	Malayo-Polynesian languages*
Indonesian (Malay)	Malay, Bahasa
Tagalog (Pilipino)	Philippine and Tagalog (1)
Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.	Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.o.s., n.e.s.
Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	Other Asiatic, n.o.s., n.e.s.
Niger-Congo languages	Not Available
Bantu languages	Not available
Swahili	Swahili
Bantu languages, n.i.e.	Bantu, n.o.s., n.e.s.
Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.	Niger-Congo languages
African languages, n.i.e.	African languages, n.o.s., n.e.s.
Creoles	Not available
Other languages	Other*

(1) Two separate categories in 1981.

(2) In the 1981 publications, Iranian was not considered as an Indo-Pakistani language.

**COMPARABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY DATA WITH THOSE OF
PREVIOUS CENSUSES AND WITH THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

Historical Census Comparability

The 1986 Census Labour Force Activity data are not directly comparable with those of previous years. Differences in the data for the years 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 are described below. Derived variables are available which take account of as many of these differences as possible and they should be used in doing historical comparisons.

In 1986 and 1981, INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENTS were not asked the labour force questions. They were, therefore, excluded from the universe of the population 15 years of age and over. In 1976 and 1971, even though the institutional residents were asked the labour force questions, they were included in the "Not in Labour Force" group.

The 1986 definition of the EMPLOYED is identical to that used in 1981. The Employed in 1976 were defined in a similar fashion to 1981, although in the former census a separate question was asked on unpaid family work, as well as a separate question on "absence from job" which followed the "lay-off" and "new job" questions. Absence without pay on training courses or educational leave was to be included if the job was being held for their return. In 1971, the Employed excluded female farm labourers who were unpaid family workers and who "helped without pay" for less than 20 hours a week. In addition, the question on "looking for work" preceded that on "absent from job", and persons who were both "looking for work" and "absent" were considered as unemployed rather than employed. No question or instruction on "new job" was included in the material distributed to respondents, although if they enquired of the Census Representative or Telephone Assistance Service, they would have been told to consider themselves as "absent". It seems unlikely from the evidence that any significant number of respondents did so.

The UNEMPLOYED in 1986 and 1981 included those who had looked for work during the previous four weeks. In 1971 and 1976, respondents were asked if they had looked for work during the previous week only. In addition, the questionnaire Guide for 1971 and 1976 included instructions to mark "Yes" to this question if respondents would have looked for work but did not because they were temporarily ill or believed that no work was available in the community. In 1976, persons on indefinite lay-off from a job to which they expected to be called back were also instructed to mark "Yes" to this question. These instructions were eliminated in 1981 and 1986.

In 1976, a question on "availability for work" was added which provided for "Yes" and "No" responses only. Instructions in the Guide requested persons still in school, those who already had a job, were temporarily ill or who had personal or family responsibilities to consider themselves unavailable. In 1981, more detailed response categories were added to this "availability" question. As well, persons temporarily ill, those who already had a job and those with personal or family responsibilities were considered "available". These same detailed categories and conditions exist for 1986 as well.

In 1971 and 1976, persons on temporary lay-off were identified by an exclusive question where as in 1981 and 1986, one question identified both persons on lay-off and those absent from work. Instructions in the 1971 and 1976 questionnaire Guide asked that respondents include themselves on lay-off only if they had been in that situation for 30 days or less. In 1981, this time restriction was extended to 26 weeks. For 1986, there is no such restriction on the period of lay-off.

COMPARABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY DATA WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS CENSUSES AND WITH THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

In 1976, a new category was introduced into the Unemployed for persons with a new job to start at a future date. In 1981, the question was reworded to specify that the job was to start within four weeks. This question formulation is used in 1986 as well.

One additional restriction was applied to persons on lay-off in 1976 and to those in 1981 on lay-off or with a new job to start. These persons were deleted from the labour force if they were attending primary or secondary school full time because their attendance at school would have prevented them from starting work. This restriction did not exist in 1971 and will not exist in 1986 as there is no longer a question on school attendance.

The effect of these differences on 1971 and 1976 data is available in K. Ashegrie's study "A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Labour Force Activity". A chart illustrating the effect on 1981 and 1971 or 1976 data is available in the 1981 Summary Guide, Catalogue No. 99-903. Both of these reports are available from User Advisory Services.

Comparability With the Labour Force Survey

The 1986 Census data on Labour Force Activity have been designed to meet, as far as possible, the Labour Force Survey's definitions of the Employed and Unemployed. The coverage of the Labour Force Survey excludes, as well as institutional residents, the Armed Forces, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, persons resident on Indian reserves and households of diplomatic or other Canadian government personnel outside Canada. Well-trained interviewers are used rather than the self-enumeration technique used in the census, and methods of collection, processing, editing and imputation in the Labour Force Survey can take advantage of data available from the previous month's questionnaire. The reference weeks for the May and June 1986 Labour Force Surveys were May 11 to 17 and June 15 to 21, while that for the 1986 Census would, in most cases, be the week of May 25 to 31.

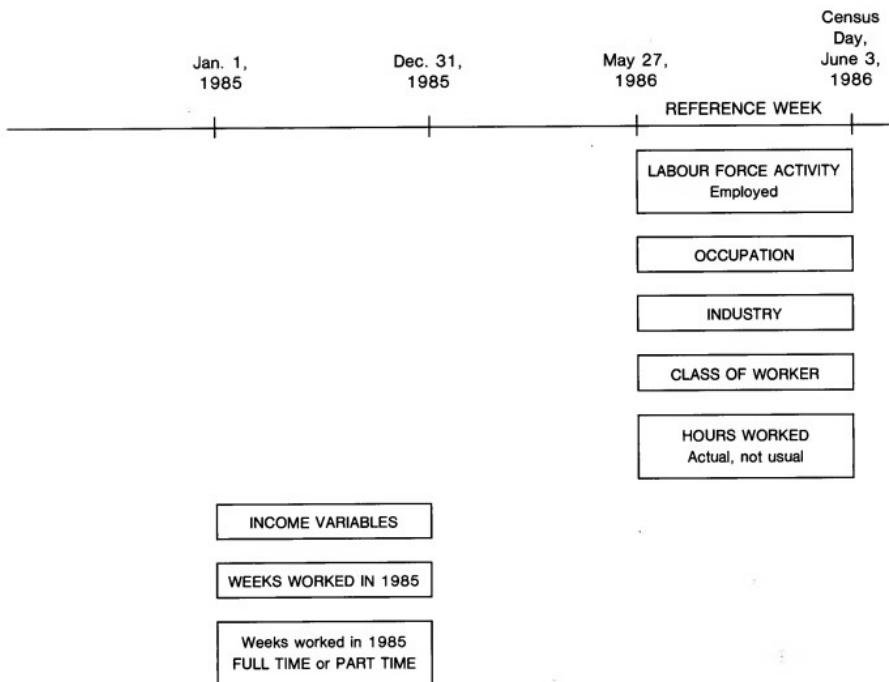
While the questions asked to define the Employed differ slightly, in the two vehicles, the definition of the Employed is essentially the same, although the Labour Force Survey instructions indicate that persons who work regularly every month are to be included as "having a job but not at work". There is no mention of such persons in the census instructions.

The Unemployed are also similarly defined, although in the Labour Force Survey, "looking" activity is obtained through a question on job search methods. Since no data are available in the census on full-time attendance at school, it was necessary to rely on the question on "reasons they could not start work" to delete those persons unavailable for work for this reason.

As well, since no equivalent question was asked in the 1986 Census, the deletion from the Unemployed of persons who looked for work in the previous four weeks, but not in the reference week, and indicated the reason as "no longer interested in finding work", could not be done in the 1986 Census. An analysis of the differences in the actual data from the two sources will be done when the data from the 1986 Census become available, and will be published at that time.

ECONOMIC VARIABLES - REFERENCE PERIODS

A. EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE



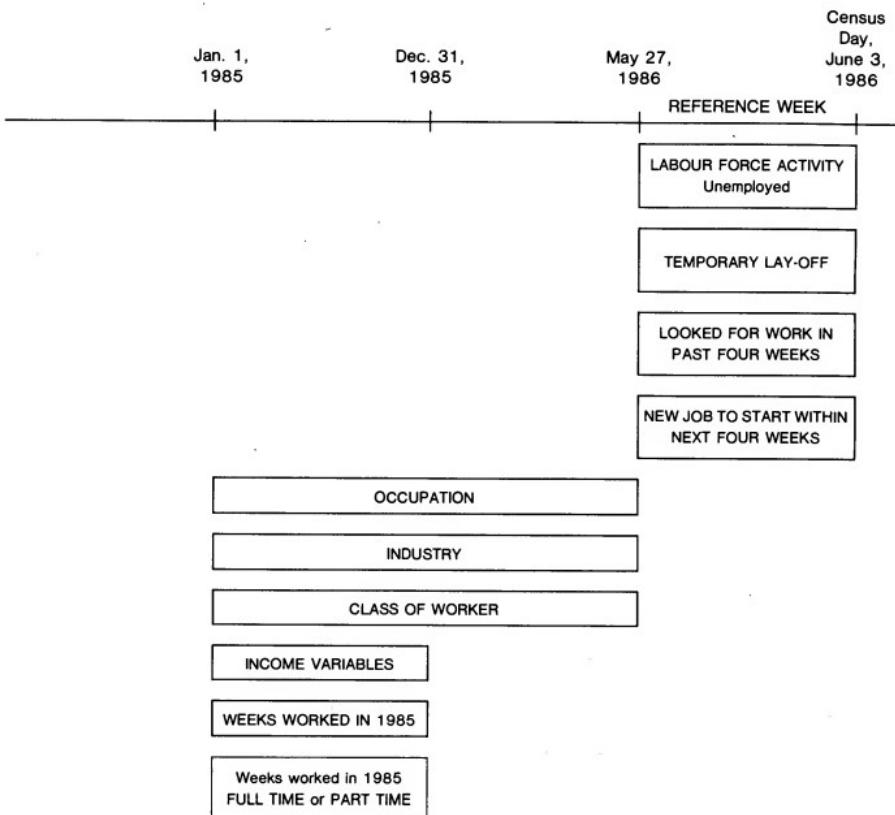
Note: Data on occupation, industry, class of worker and hours worked for employed persons refer to job held during the reference week.

Data on income, weeks worked in 1985 and weeks worked in 1985 full time or part time for employed persons refer to job held in 1985.

APPENDIX D – Continued

ECONOMIC VARIABLES – REFERENCE PERIODS

B. UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE



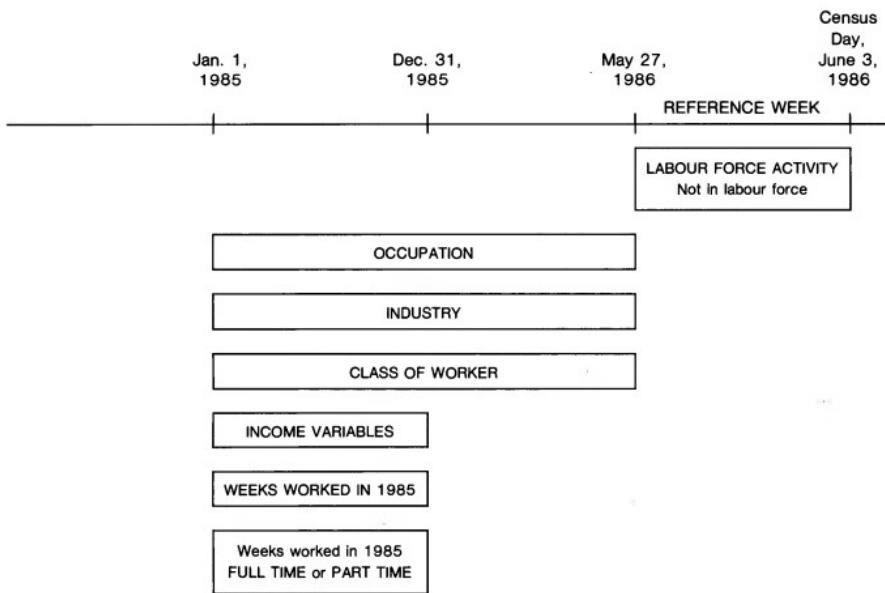
Note: Occupation, industry and class of worker are not applicable for unemployed persons who have never worked or who only worked prior to January 1, 1985. These persons form the inexperienced labour force.

Data on occupation, industry and class of worker for unemployed persons refer to job held since January 1, 1985. Unemployed persons who have worked since January 1, 1985 are part of the experienced labour force.

Data on income, weeks worked in 1985 and weeks worked in 1985 full time or part time for unemployed persons refer to job held in 1985.

ECONOMIC VARIABLES – REFERENCE PERIODS

C. POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE



Note: Occupation, industry and class of worker are not applicable for persons not in the labour force who have never worked or who only worked prior to January 1, 1985.

Data on occupation, industry and class of worker for persons not in the labour force refer to job held since January 1, 1985, excluding the reference week.

Data on income, weeks worked in 1985 and weeks worked in 1985 full time or part time for persons not in the labour force refer to job held in 1985.

APPENDIX E

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Newfoundland	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	New Brunswick	New Brunswick
Quebec	Quebec	Quebec
Ontario	Ontario	Ontario
Manitoba	Manitoba	Manitoba
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan
Alberta	Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	British Columbia	British Columbia
Yukon	Yukon	Yukon
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories
United States of America	United States of America	United States of America
Anguilla	Anguilla	Other British (West Indies)
Antigua	Antigua	Other British (West Indies)
Bahamas	Bahamas	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Barbados	Barbados	Barbados
Cayman Islands	Cayman Islands	Other West Indies
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba
Dominica	Dominica	Other West Indies
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Grenada	Grenada	Other British (West Indies)
Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	Other West Indies
Haiti	Haiti	Haiti
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
Martinique	Martinique	Other West Indies
Montserrat	Montserrat	Other British (West Indies)
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands Antilles	Other West Indies
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
St. Christopher and Nevis	St. Kitts, Nevis	Other British (West Indies)
St. Lucia	St. Lucia	Other British (West Indies)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	St. Vincent	Other British (West Indies)
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands	Other West Indies
Virgin Islands (British)	Virgin Islands (British)	Other British (West Indies)
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	Other West Indies
Belize	Belize	Other British (Central America)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Central America

Note: n.o.s. = not otherwise specified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

APPENDIX E – Continued

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
EI Salvador	EI Salvador	Central America
Guatemala	Guatemala	Central America
Honduras	Honduras	Central America
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Central America
Panama	Panama, Panama (Canal Zone)	Central America
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Bolivia	Bolivia	Other South America
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
Chile	Chile	Other South America
Colombia	Colombia	Other South America
Ecuador	Ecuador	Other South America
Falkland Islands	Falkland Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
French Guiana	French Guiana	Other South America
Guyana	Guyana	Guyana
Paraguay	Paraguay	Other South America
Peru	Peru	Other South America
Suriname	Surinam	Other South America
Uruguay	Uruguay	Other South America
Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
Andorra	Andorra	Other Southern Europe
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
France	France	France
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Other Western Europe
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Republic of Ireland (Eire)	Eire	Republic of Ireland
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
West Germany	West Germany	Germany
Austria	Austria	Austria
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
East Germany	East Germany	Germany
Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
Albania	Albania	Albania
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Greece	Greece	Greece
Poland	Poland	Poland
Romania	Romania	Romania
Turkey	Turkey	Turkey

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Yugoslavia Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Yugoslavia Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Yugoslavia Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Cyprus Gibraltar Italy Malta Monaco Portugal San Marino Spain Vatican City State	Cyprus Gibraltar Italy Malta Monaco Portugal San Marino Spain Vatican City State	Other Asia Other Southern Europe Italy Malta Other Southern Europe Portugal Italy Spain Not included
Denmark Finland Iceland Norway Sweden	Denmark Finland Iceland Norway Sweden	Denmark Finland Iceland Norway Sweden
Bahrain Egypt Iran Iraq Israel Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Libya Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria United Arab Emirates Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Arab Republic	Bahrain Egypt Iran Iraq Israel Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Libya Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria United Arab Emirates Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Arab Republic	Other Asia United Arab Republic Iran Other Asia Israel Other Asia Other Asia Lebanon Libya Other Asia Other Asia Other Asia Other Asia Syria Not included Other Asia United Arab Republic
Afghanistan Mongolia	Afghanistan Mongolia	Other Asia Other Asia
China, People's Democratic Republic of Hong Kong Japan	China, People's Republic of Hong Kong Japan	China Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies Japan

APPENDIX E – Continued

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Korea, North	Korea, North	Other Asia
Korea, South	Korea, South	Other Asia
Macao	China, People's Republic of	China
Taiwan	Taiwan	China
Brunei	Brunei	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Burma	Burma	Other Asia
Indonesia	Indonesia	Other Asia
Kampuchea	Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Other Asia
Laos	Laos	Other Asia
Malaysia	Malaysia	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
Singapore	Singapore	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Thailand	Thailand	Other Asia
Viet Nam	Vietnam	Other Asia
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Not included
Bhutan	Bhutan	Other Asia
India	India	India
Maldives, Republic of	Maldives, Republic of	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Nepal	Nepal	Other Asia
Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Algeria	Algeria	Algeria
Mauritania	Mauritania	Other Africa
Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
Western Sahara (D.S.A.R.)	Western Sahara	Not included
Burundi	Burundi	Other Africa
Central African Republic	Central African Republic (Empire)	Other Africa
Chad	Chad	Other Africa
Congo	Congo	Other Africa
Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Not included
Gabon	Gabon	Other Africa
Rwanda	Rwanda	Other Africa
Zaire	Zaire	Other Africa
Zambia	Zambia	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Burkina Faso	Upper Volta	Other Africa
Benin	Benin	Other Africa
Cameroon	Cameroon	Other Africa
Cape Verde Islands	Cape Verde Islands	Other
Gambia	Gambia	Other British (Africa)

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Ghana	Ghana	Other British (Africa)
Guinea	Guinea	Other Africa
Guinea – Bissau	Guinea – Bissau	Other Africa
Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast	Other Africa
Liberia	Liberia	Other Africa
Mali	Mali	Other Africa
Niger	Niger	Nigeria
Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Other
Senegal	Senegal	Other Africa
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Other British (Africa)
Togo	Togo	Other Africa
Angola	Angola	Other Africa
Botswana	Botswana	Other British (Africa)
Lesotho	Lesotho	Other British (Africa)
Namibia	South West Africa	Other Africa
South Africa, Republic of	South Africa, Republic of	South Africa, Republic of
Swaziland	Swaziland	Other British (Africa)
Comoros	Comoros	Other
Djibouti, Republic of	Djibouti, Republic of	Not included
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Other Africa
Kenya	Kenya	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Madagascar	Madagascar	Other Africa
Malawi	Malawi	Other British (Africa)
Mauritius	Mauritius	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Mayotte	Mayotte	Other
Mozambique	Mozambique	Other Africa
Reunion	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other
Seychelles	Seychelles	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Somali Democratic Republic	Somalia	Other Africa
Sudan	Sudan	Other Africa
Tanzania	Tanzania	East Africa (Commonwealth)
Uganda	Uganda	East Africa (Commonwealth)
American Samoa	United States of America	United States of America
Australia	Australia	Australia
Belau, Republic of	Not included	Not included
Cook Islands	New Zealand	Other Australia (Commonwealth)
Fiji	Fiji	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
French Polynesia	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other
Kiribati	Gilbert Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Marshall Islands	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other Asia
Micronesia, Federated States of	Not included	Not included

APPENDIX E – Concluded

COMPARISON OF PLACES OF BIRTH AVAILABLE IN 1986, 1981, 1971

1986 Classification	1981 Classification	1971 Classification
Nauru	Nauru	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
New Caledonia	New Caledonia	Other
New Zealand	New Zealand	Other Australia (Commonwealth)
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Pitcairn Island	Pitcairn	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Tonga	Tonga	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Not included
Vanuatu	New Hebrides	Other
Wallis and Futuna	Not included	Not included
Western Samoa	Western Samoa	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Bermuda	Bermuda	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
Greenland	Denmark	Denmark
St. Helena and Ascension	St. Helena	Other Commonwealth and British Dependencies
St. Pierre and Miquelon	St. Pierre and Miquelon	Other
Other	Other, n.e.s., n.o.s.	Other

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE*

EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND COUNSELLING SERVICES (001-046)

001	Education - General Education - General	(001)
002	Elementary - Primary Education Elementary School Teaching - General	(002-004)
003	Elementary School Teaching - Specialized	
004	Pre-school, Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education	
005	Secondary Education (Basic) Secondary School Teaching	(005-012)
006	English Language Teaching	
007	French Language Teaching	
008	Other Language Teaching	
009	Mathematics - Science Teaching	
010	Mathematics - Computer Science Teaching	
011	Social Studies Teaching	
012	Secondary Basic Curriculum - Other	
013	Secondary Education (Specialized) Adult/Continuing Education	(013-020)
014	Art and Fine Art Education	
015	Commercial/Business Education	
016	Family/Life Education	
017	Industrial/Vocational Education	
018	Music Education	
019	Religious Education	
020	Secondary Specialties - Other	
021	Special Education Special Education Teaching	(021-026)
022	Highly Gifted or Exceptional Children	
023	Multicultural Education - Native	
024	Multicultural Education - Other	
025	Remedial Reading	
026	Special Education - Other	
027	Non-teaching Educational Fields Audio-visual Educational Media	(027-032)
028	Educational Administration and Organization	
029	Educational Psychology	
030	Educational Statistics and Sociology	
031	History, Philosophy and Theory of Education	
032	Paraprofessional Teacher Aide/Educational Support	

Note: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

* This represents the data capture classification structure and may not be identical to the final data base classification structure, which may be reduced according to the counts observed in the retrieval data base.

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

Physical Education, Health and Recreation	(033-039)
033 Physical Education and Health	
034 Kinesiology and Kinanthropology	
035 Recreology, Recreation and Leisure Services	
036 Parks/Forest/Wildlife Recreation	
037 Travel and Tourism	
038 Sports Technology	
039 Physical Education, Health and Recreation - Other	
Counselling Services and Personal Development	(040-044)
040 Counselling Services - General	
041 Counselling Psychology	
042 Marriage/Family/Life Skills Counselling	
043 Vocational Guidance and Counselling	
044 Counselling Services and Personal Development - Other	
Other Education	(045-046)
045 Education, n.e.c. - Other	
046 Postsecondary Teacher Training	

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS (047-079)

Fine Arts	(047-052)
047 Fine Arts - General	
048 Aesthetics and Art Appreciation, Art Studies	
049 Art History	
050 Painting and Drawing	
051 Pottery and Ceramics	
052 Sculpture	
Music	(053-057)
053 Music, Musicology	
054 Composition and Conducting	
055 Musical Instruments	
056 Music History and Music Theory	
057 Vocal Music, Singing, Opera	
Other Performing Arts	(058-061)
058 Performing Arts - General	
059 Dance	
060 Drama	
061 Theatre	
Commercial and Promotional Arts	(062-064)
062 Commercial Art/Promotional Art - General	
063 Advertising Art	
064 Modelling	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

Graphic and Audio-visual Arts (065-070)

- 065 Graphic Art and Design
- 066 Lithography and Print Making
- 067 Photography
- 068 Recorded Music Arts
- 069 Printing and Publishing
- 070 Audio-visual Arts

Creative and Design Arts (071-073)

- 071 Creative and Design Arts - General
- 072 Handicrafts (Arts and Crafts)
- 073 Interior Design and Decorating

Other Applied Arts (074-079)

- 074 Applied Arts - General
- 075 Barbering
- 076 Beauty Culture and Cosmetology
- 077 Hairdressing
- 078 Upholstery and Furniture
- 079 Applied Arts - Repair and Renovation

HUMANITIES AND RELATED FIELDS (080-124)

Classics, Classical and Dead Languages (080-082)

- 080 Classics, Classical Studies
- 081 Ancient Greek, Latin and Roman
- 082 Classical Languages - Other

History (083-087)

- 083 History - General
- 084 Canadian History
- 085 Medieval and Ancient History
- 086 Modern History
- 087 History - Other

Library and Records Science (088-089)

- 088 Library/Documentation Science
- 089 Museology, Museum Technology

Mass Media Studies (090-093)

- 090 Mass Media Studies - General
- 091 Cinematography, Film Studies
- 092 Radio-television
- 093 Journalism, News Reporting

English Language and Literature (094-098)

- 094 English Language and Literature - General
- 095 American Literature
- 096 British Literature
- 097 Canadian (English) Literature
- 098 English Language and Literature - Other

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

French Language and Literature	(099-102)
099 French Language and Literature - General	
100 French Canadian Literature	
101 European French Literature	
102 French Language and Literature - Other	
Other Languages and Literature	(103-109)
103 Comparative Literature	
104 Asian Languages and Literature	
105 Germanic Language and Literature	
106 Italian Language and Literature	
107 Slavic or East European Languages and Literature	
108 Linguistics	
109 Languages and Literature - Other	
Philosophy	(110-114)
110 Philosophy - General	
111 Ethical Philosophy	
112 Modern Philosophy	
113 Political Philosophy	
114 Philosophy - Other	
Religious Studies	(115-119)
115 Religion, Religious Studies	
116 Comparative Religion	
117 Divinity	
118 Theology	
119 Religious Studies - Other	
Other Humanities and Related Fields	(120-124)
120 Humanities - General (General Arts)	
121 Second Language Training	
122 Translation and Interpretation	
123 Creative Writing	
124 Humanities and Related Fields, n.e.c. - Other	
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RELATED FIELDS (125-187)	
Anthropology	(125-129)
125 Anthropology - General	
126 Ethnology and Related Fields	
127 Physical Anthropology, Anthropometry	
128 Social and Cultural Anthropology	
129 Anthropology - Other	
Archeology	(130)
130 Archeology	
Area Studies (Non-languages or Literature)	(131-137)
131 Asian Studies	
132 Canadian Studies	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

- 133 Germanic Studies
- 134 Latin American and Caribbean Studies
- 135 Near and Middle Eastern Studies
- 136 Slavic or East European Studies
- 137 Area Studies - Other

Economics

(138-143)

- 138 Economics - General
- 139 Agricultural Economics
- 140 Econometrics
- 141 International Economics
- 142 Labour/Human Resources Economics
- 143 Economics - Other

Geography

(144-152)

- 144 Geography - General
- 145 Cartography
- 146 Economic Geography
- 147 Historical and Political Geography
- 148 Human Geography
- 149 Natural Resources Geography
- 150 Physical Geography
- 151 Urban/Rural Geography
- 152 Geography - Other

Law and Jurisprudence

(153-157)

- 153 Law and Jurisprudence - General
- 154 Civil, Criminal, Family, Common Law
- 155 Commercial/Business, Company Law
- 156 Constitutional/International Law
- 157 Law - Other

Man/Environment Studies

(158-161)

- 158 Man/Environment Studies - General
- 159 Human Ecology
- 160 Resource Planning and Management
- 161 Urban, Rural, Regional Planning and Development

Political Science

(162-166)

- 162 Political Science - General
- 163 Canadian Politics
- 164 Comparative Politics
- 165 International Relations, Foreign Policy
- 166 Political Science - Other

Psychology

(167-171)

- 167 Psychology - General
- 168 Child, Adolescent, Developmental Psychology
- 169 Clinical Psychology
- 170 Social Psychology
- 171 Psychology - Other

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

Sociology	(172-177)
172 Sociology - General	
173 Criminology, Penology, Deviance	
174 Demography, Population Studies	
175 Ethnic Sociology	
176 Family Sociology	
177 Sociology - Other	
Social Work and Social Services	(178-184)
178 Social Work/Welfare - General	
179 Child Care Services, Youth Services	
180 Correctional Technologies	
181 Gerontology, Applied	
182 Police and Para-legal Technologies	
183 Protection Services	
184 Social Services and Welfare Technologies - Other	
War and Military Studies	(185)
185 War and Military Studies	
Other Social Sciences and Related Fields	(186-187)
186 Social Sciences - General	
187 Social Sciences and Related, n.e.c. - Other	
COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (188-220)	
Business and Commerce	(188-191)
188 Business and Commerce - General	
189 Business Administration	
190 International Business and Commerce	
191 Business and Commerce - Other	
Financial Management	(192-195)
192 Financial Management - General	
193 Accounting and Auditing	
194 Assessment and Appraisal	
195 Financial Management - Other	
Industrial Management and Administration	(196-200)
196 Industrial Management and Relations	
197 Labour Management and Relations	
198 Public Administration	
199 Personnel/Human Resources Management	
200 Industrial Management and Administration - Other	
Institutional Management and Administration	(201-205)
201 Health Care and Services Management	
202 Hotel and Food Administration	
203 Funeral Directing and Embalming	
204 Tourism and Resort Management	
205 Institutional Management - Other	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

Marketing, Merchandising, Retailing and Sales (206-210)

- 206 Customer/Public Relations
- 207 Marketing
- 208 Merchandising
- 209 Retailing and Sales
- 210 Marketing and Sales - Other

Secretarial Science - General Fields (211-220)

- 211 Secretarial Science - General
- 212 Bank and Financial Clerk
- 213 Business Machine Operations
- 214 Court Reporting and Recording
- 215 Health/Medical Records Technology
- 216 Legal Secretary
- 217 Medical Secretary
- 218 Office Accounting/Bookkeeping
- 219 Word Processing
- 220 Secretarial/Clerical - Other

AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES/TECHNOLOGIES (221-266)

Agricultural Science (221-229)

- 221 Agricultural Science
- 222 Animal Science - General
- 223 Crop Science, Crops, Crop Farming
- 224 Food Science
- 225 Horticulture
- 226 Plant Science - General
- 227 Poultry Science
- 228 Soil Science
- 229 Agricultural Science - Other

Agricultural Technology (230-233)

- 230 Agricultural Technology
- 231 Agricultural Business
- 232 General Farming Technology
- 233 Agricultural Technology - Other

Animal Science Technologies (234-238)

- 234 Animal Science/Health Technology
- 235 Cattle/Swine Technology
- 236 Equine Studies/Horse Husbandry
- 237 Veterinary Technologies/Animal Health and Care
- 238 Animal Science Technologies - Other

Biochemistry (239)

- 239 Biochemistry

Biology (240-244)

- 240 Biology - General
- 241 Genetic and Developmental Biology

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

242	Microbiology	
243	Molecular Biology	
244	Biology - Other	
245	Biophysics	(245)
	Biophysics	
246	Botany	(246-248)
247	Botany - General	
248	Botany - Other	
	Plant Sciences - Specialized	
249	Household Science and Related Fields	(249-254)
250	Household and Domestic Science	
251	Consumer Studies	
252	Clothing and Textiles	
253	Food Nutrition, Dietetics and Dietary Technology	
254	Food Services and Preparation	
	Home Economics	
255	Veterinary Medicine/Science	(255-256)
256	Veterinary Medicine	
	Veterinary Science	
257	Zoology	(257-262)
258	Zoology - General	
259	Animal Anatomy, Ecology, Genetics or Histology	
260	Entomology	
261	Fisheries Biology	
262	Marine/Ocean Biology	
	Zoology - Other	
263	Other Agricultural and Biological Sciences/Technologies	(263-266)
264	Fish Farming, Fish Technologies and Processing	
265	Food Processing Technologies - General	
266	Hunting and Trapping	
	Agricultural and Biological Sciences/Technologies - Other	
	ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCES (267-301)	
267	Architecture and Architectural Engineering	(267-269)
268	Architecture - General	
269	Architectural Engineering Design	
	Architecture - Other	
270	Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering	(270)
	Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering	
271	Biological and Chemical Engineering	(271-273)
272	Biological Engineering, Bioengineering	
273	Biomedical or Clinical Engineering	
	Chemical Engineering	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

274	Civil Engineering Civil Engineering	(274)
275	Design/Systems Engineering Design/Systems Engineering	(275)
276	Electrical/Electronic Engineering Computer Engineering	(276-278)
277	Electrical/Electronic Engineering	
278	Music and Recording Engineering	
279	Industrial Engineering Industrial/Manufacturing Engineering	(279)
280	Mechanical Engineering Mechanical Engineering - General	(280-282)
281	Instrumentation Engineering	
282	Power Engineering	
283	Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineering Geological Engineering	(283-286)
284	Metallurgical Engineering	
285	Mining Engineering	
286	Petroleum Engineering	
287	Resources and Environmental Engineering Agricultural Engineering	(287-290)
288	Environmental/Resource Engineering	
289	Fisheries, Marine, Ocean Engineering	
290	Water Resources and Watershed Engineering	
291	Engineering Science Engineering Science	(291-292)
292	Engineering Physics	
293	Engineering, n.e.c. Engineering, n.e.c.	(293)
294	Forestry Forestry	(294-298)
295	Forest Harvesting, Management, Protection	
296	Forest Wildlife Management	
297	Silviculture	
298	Forestry - Other	
299	Landscape Architecture Landscape Architecture	(299-301)
300	Garden Design	
301	Landscape Technology	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE**ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE TECHNOLOGIES AND TRADES (302-369)**

	Architectural Technology	(302-303)
302	Architectural Technology	
303	Architectural Drafting	
	Chemical Technology	(304-307)
304	Chemical Technology	
305	Biochemical Technology	
306	Plastics, Fibreglass and Rubber Technology	
307	Textile Processing Technology (Dyes)	
	Building Technologies	(308-317)
308	Boat, Shipbuilding and Naval Architecture	
309	Building Technology	
310	Construction Electrician	
311	Drywall, Plastering, Lathing	
312	Heat and Insulation	
313	Interior Finishing	
314	Masonry (Brick, Stone, Concrete)	
315	Plumbing and Pipe Trades	
316	Welding Technology	
317	Woodworking, Carpentry	
	Data Processing and Computer Science Technologies	(318-321)
318	Data Processing - General	
319	Computer Science Technology	
320	Computer Programming and Software	
321	Microcomputer and Information Systems	
	Electronic and Electrical Technologies	(322-327)
322	Electronic Technology	
323	Electrical Technology	
324	Microwave and Radar Technology	
325	Radio and Television	
326	Telecommunications Technology	
327	Electronic and Electrical Technologies - Other	
	Environmental and Conservation Technologies	(328-332)
328	Environmental Technology - General	
329	Earth Resources Technology	
330	Forest Conservation Technology	
331	Renewable Resources Technology	
332	Wildlife and Fisheries Conservation	
	General and Civil Engineering Technologies	(333-339)
333	Civil Engineering Technologies - General	
334	Construction Technologies	
335	Drafting - General	
336	Drafting - Specialized	
337	Engineering Design and Instrumentation Technology	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

338	Piping Technologies (Non-plumbing)	
339	Surveying and Photogrammetric Technology	
	Industrial Engineering Technologies	(340-348)
340	Industrial Engineering Technology - General	
341	Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	
342	Clothing/Fabric Product Manufacturing	
343	Machinist/Machine Shop	
344	Pattern Making	
345	Power Sewing	
346	Sheet Metal	
347	Tool and Die	
348	Industrial Technologies - Other	
	Mechanical Engineering Technologies	(349-358)
349	Mechanical Engineering Technology - General	
350	Aeronautical Engineering Technology	
351	Agricultural Equipment Mechanics	
352	Aircraft and Flight Mechanics Technology	
353	Automobile Mechanics Technology	
354	Heavy Equipment Mechanics	
355	Marine Mechanics Engineering	
356	Office/Business Machine Technology	
357	Small Engine Repairs	
358	Power/Stationary Engineering Technology	
	Primary Industries/Resource Processing Technology	(359-362)
359	Forest Products Technology	
360	Mining and Metal Processing	
361	Petroleum Technologies	
362	Primary Industries/Resource Processing Technologies - Other	
	Transportation Technologies	(363-368)
363	Transportation Technology - General	
364	Air Transportation Technology	
365	Marine Transportation Technology	
366	Motor - Commercial/Public Vehicle Transportation	
367	Motor - Other Motor Transportation	
368	Rail Transportation Technology	
	Other Engineering/Applied Science Technologies, n.e.c.	(369)
369	Engineering/Applied Science Technologies, n.e.c. - Other	
	HEALTH PROFESSIONS, SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES (370-441)	
	Dentistry	(370-374)
370	Dentistry or Dental Medicine	
371	Dental Sciences	
372	Orthodontics	
373	Paedodontics	
374	Dentistry Specialties - Other	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

375	Medicine - General	(375)
	General Practice Medicine	
376	Medicine - Basic Medical Science	(376-383)
377	Medical Anatomy	
378	Medical Biochemistry	
379	Medical Biophysics	
380	Medical Embryology/Genetics	
381	Medical Neurophysiology	
382	Medical Pharmacology	
383	Medical Physiology	
	Basic Medical Sciences - Other	
384	Medical Specializations (Non-surgical)	(384-388)
385	Neurology	
386	Paediatrics	
387	Psychiatry	
388	Radiology	
	Medical Specializations (Non-surgical) - Other	
389	Paraclinical Sciences	(389-393)
390	Paraclinical Medical Science	
391	Medical Immunology	
392	Medical Microbiology	
393	Medical Pathology	
	Medical Parasitology, Virology and Bacteriology	
394	Surgery and Surgical Specializations	(394-398)
395	Surgery - General	
396	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	
397	Orthopaedic Surgery	
398	Plastic Surgery	
	Surgical Specialties - Other	
399	Nursing	(399-406)
400	Nursing - General	
401	Critical Care Nursing	
402	Geriatric Nursing	
403	Medical, Surgical, Hospital Nursing	
404	Obstetric Nursing	
405	Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health Care	
406	Public Health and Community Nursing	
	Nursing - Other	
407	Nursing Assistance	(407-410)
408	Nursing Assistant, Assistant Nursing	
409	Health Care Aide/Support	
410	Long Term Care Aide	
	Nursing Aide, Orderly	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

411	Optometry Optometry	(411)
412	Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Pharmacy	(412-413)
413	Pharmaceutical Sciences/Technology	
414	Public Health Public Health - General	(414-420)
415	Community Medicine and Health	
416	Dental Public Health and Hygiene	
417	Epidemiology and Biostatistics	
418	Industrial Health, Medicine and Hygiene	
419	Preventive Medicine	
420	Veterinary Public Health	
421	Rehabilitation Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine - General	(421-424)
422	Audiology and Speech Pathology and Therapy	
423	Occupational and Physical Therapy	
424	Physiotherapy	
425	Medical Laboratory and Diagnostic Technology Medical Laboratory Technology	(425-429)
426	Biological Laboratory Technology	
427	Biomedical Electronic Technology	
428	Dental Laboratory Technology	
429	Radiological Technology	
430	Medical Treatment Technologies Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation	(430-439)
431	Chiropractic Technology	
432	Dental Assistance	
433	Emergency Paramedical Technology	
434	Mental Health and Retardation Technology	
435	Respiratory Technology	
436	Ultrasound and Ultrasonography	
437	X-ray - Medical Technology/Radiography	
438	X-ray - Radiotherapy/Nuclear Medicine	
439	Medical Treatment Technologies - Other	
440	Medical Equipment and Prosthetics Medical Equipment and Prosthetics	(440)
441	Other Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies, n.e.c. Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies, n.e.c. - Other	(441)
MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES (442-480)		
442	Actuarial Science Actuarial Science	(442)

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

	Applied Mathematics	(443-447)
443	Applied Mathematics - General	
444	Computer Science - General	
445	Computer Science - Systems Design and Analysis	
446	Operations Research	
447	Applied Mathematics - Other	
	Chemistry	(448-454)
448	Chemistry - General	
449	Analytical Chemistry	
450	Inorganic Chemistry	
451	Organic Chemistry	
452	Physical Chemistry	
453	Spectroscopy	
454	Chemistry Specialties - Other	
	Geology and Related Fields	(455-462)
455	Geology, Geological and Earth Sciences	
456	Geochemistry and Geochronology	
457	Geophysics and Geomorphology	
458	Hydrogeology/Hydrology	
459	Mineral Geology	
460	Petrology and Petrography	
461	Stratigraphy and Sedimentology	
462	Geology and Related Fields, n.e.c. - Other	
	Mathematical Statistics	(463)
463	Mathematical Statistics	
	Mathematics	(464)
464	Mathematics	
	Metallurgy and Materials Science	(465)
465	Metallurgy and Materials Science	
	Meteorology	(466)
466	Meteorology	
	Oceanography and Marine Sciences	(467-470)
467	Oceanography	
468	Biological Oceanography	
469	Fisheries Oceanography	
470	Marine Sciences, n.e.c. - Other	
	Physics	(471-478)
471	Physics - General	
472	Astrophysics and Astronomy	
473	Atomic and Nuclear Physics	
474	Chemical Physics	
475	High Energy and Particle Physics	
476	Solid State Physics	

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY - CODE CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

477	Theoretical Physics	
478	Physics, n.e.c. - Other	
479	General Science	(479-480)
	General Science	
480	Science Lab Technology	
	ALL OTHER, N.E.C. (481)	
481	All Other, n.e.c.	(481)
	NO SPECIALIZATION (482)	
482	No Specialization	(482)
	INVALID (483)*	
483	Invalid	(483)
	BLANK (NOT CODED) (484)*	
484	Blank (Not Coded)	(484)
	NO POSTSECONDARY QUALIFICATION (485)	
485	No Postsecondary Qualification	(485)

* Not included on the final retrieval data base.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS WITH THEIR COMPONENT
PRIMARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND PRIMARY CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS

Alma (CA), Quebec	Edmonton (CMA), Alberta
Baie-Comeau (CA), Quebec	Edmonton (PCMA)
Barrie (CA), Ontario	Leduc (PCA)
Bathurst (CA), New Brunswick	Spruce Grove (PCA)
Belleville (CA), Ontario	Edmundston (CA), New Brunswick
Brandon (CA), Manitoba	Elliot Lake (CA), Ontario
Brantford (CA), Ontario	Flin Flon (CA), Manitoba-Saskatchewan
Brockville (CA), Ontario	Fort McMurray (CA), Alberta
Calgary (CMA), Alberta	Fort St. John (CA), British Columbia
Campbell River (CA), British Columbia	Fredericton (CA), New Brunswick
Campbellton (CA), New Brunswick-Quebec	Gander (CA), Newfoundland
Camrose (CA), Alberta	Granby (CA), Quebec
Carbonear (CA), Newfoundland	Grand Falls (CA), Newfoundland
Charlottetown (CA), Prince Edward Island	Grande Prairie (CA), Alberta
Chatham (CA), New Brunswick	Guelph (CA), Ontario
Chibougamau (CA), Quebec	Haileybury (CA), Ontario
Chicoutimi-Jonquière (CMA), Quebec	Halifax (CMA), Nova Scotia
Chicoutimi-Jonquière (PCMA)	Hamilton (CMA), Ontario
La Baie (PCA)	Hawkesbury (CA), Ontario-Quebec
Chilliwack (CA), British Columbia	Joliette (CA), Quebec
Cobourg (CA), Ontario	Kamloops (CA), British Columbia
Collingwood (CA), Ontario	Kapuskasing (CA), Ontario
Corner Brook (CA), Newfoundland	Kelowna (CA), British Columbia
Cornwall (CA), Ontario	Central Okanagan, Subd. B (PCA)
Courtenay (CA), British Columbia	Kelowna (PCA)
Cowansville (CA), Quebec	Kenora (CA), Ontario
Cranbrook (CA), British Columbia	Kingston (CA), Ontario
Dawson Creek (CA), British Columbia	Kirkland Lake (CA), Ontario
Dolbeau (CA), Quebec	Kitchener (CMA), Ontario
Drummondville (CA), Quebec	Kitimat (CA), British Columbia
Duncan (CA), British Columbia	La Tuque (CA), Quebec

**CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS WITH THEIR COMPONENT
PRIMARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND PRIMARY CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS**

Labrador City (CA), Newfoundland	Owen Sound (CA), Ontario
Lachute (CA), Quebec	Pembroke (CA), Ontario-Quebec
Leamington (CA), Ontario	Penticton (CA), British Columbia
Lethbridge (CA), Alberta	Peterborough (CA), Ontario
Lindsay (CA), Ontario	Port Alberni (CA), British Columbia
Lloydminster (CA), Alberta-Saskatchewan	Portage La Prairie (CA), Manitoba
London (CMA), Ontario	Powell River (CA), British Columbia
London (PCMA)	Prince Albert (CA), Saskatchewan
St. Thomas (PCA)	Prince George (CA), British Columbia
Magog (CA), Quebec	Prince Rupert (CA), British Columbia
Matane (CA), Quebec	Québec (CMA), Quebec
Matsqui (CA), British Columbia	Quesnel (CA), British Columbia
Medicine Hat (CA), Alberta	Red Deer (CA), Alberta
Midland (CA), Ontario	Regina (CMA), Saskatchewan
Moncton (CA), New Brunswick	Rimouski (CA), Quebec
Montmagny (CA), Quebec	Rivière-du-Loup (CA), Quebec
Montréal (CMA), Quebec	Rouyn (CA), Quebec
Beloeil (PCA)	Saint-Georges (CA), Quebec
Châteauguay (PCA)	Saint-Hyacinthe (CA), Quebec
Montréal (PCMA)	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (CA), Quebec
Moose Jaw (CA), Saskatchewan	Saint-Jérôme (CA), Quebec
Nanaimo (CA), British Columbia	Saint John (CMA), New Brunswick
New Glasgow (CA), Nova Scotia	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (CA), Quebec
North Battleford (CA), Saskatchewan	Sarnia (CA), Ontario
North Bay (CA), Ontario	Saskatoon (CMA), Saskatchewan
Orillia (CA), Ontario	Sault Ste. Marie (CA), Ontario
Oshawa (CMA), Ontario	Selkirk (CA), Manitoba
Newcastle (PCA)	Sept-Îles (CA), Quebec
Oshawa (PCMA)	Shawinigan (CA), Quebec
Ottawa-Hull (CMA), Ontario-Quebec	Sherbrooke (CMA), Quebec
Buckingham (PCA)	Simcoe (CA), Ontario
Kanata (PCA)	Sorel (CA), Quebec
Ottawa-Hull (PCMA)	

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS WITH THEIR COMPONENT
PRIMARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS AND PRIMARY CENSUS AGGLOMERATIONS

St. Catharines-Niagara (CMA), Ontario	Vancouver (CMA), British Columbia
Fort Erie (PCA)	Maple Ridge (PCA)
St. Catharines-Niagara (PCMA)	Vancouver (PCMA)
St. John's (CMA), Newfoundland	Vernon (CA), British Columbia
Conception Bay South (PCA)	Victoria (CMA), British Columbia
St. John's (PCMA)	Sidney (PCA)
Stratford (CA), Ontario	Victoria (PCMA)
Summerside (CA), Prince Edward Island	Victoriaville (CA), Quebec
Sudbury (CMA), Ontario	Wallaceburg (CA), Ontario
Sudbury (PCMA)	Whitehorse (CA), Yukon
Valley East (PCA)	Williams Lake (CA), British Columbia
Swift Current (CA), Saskatchewan	Windsor (CMA), Ontario
Sydney (CA), Nova Scotia	Winnipeg (CMA), Manitoba
Sydney (PCA)	Woodstock (CA), Ontario
Sydney Mines (PCA)	Yorkton (CA), Saskatchewan
Terrace (CA), British Columbia	
Thetford Mines (CA), Quebec	
Thompson (CA), Manitoba	
Thunder Bay (CMA), Ontario	
Tillsonburg (CA), Ontario	
Timmins (CA), Ontario	
Toronto (CMA), Ontario	
Halton Hills (PCA)	
Milton (PCA)	
Orangeville (PCA)	
Toronto (PCMA)	
Trail (CA), British Columbia	
Trois-Rivières (CMA), Quebec	
Truro (CA), Nova Scotia	
Val-d'Or (CA), Quebec	

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